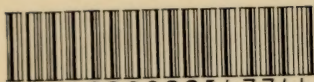




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# THE FIRST HISTORY OF DUNDEE


1776



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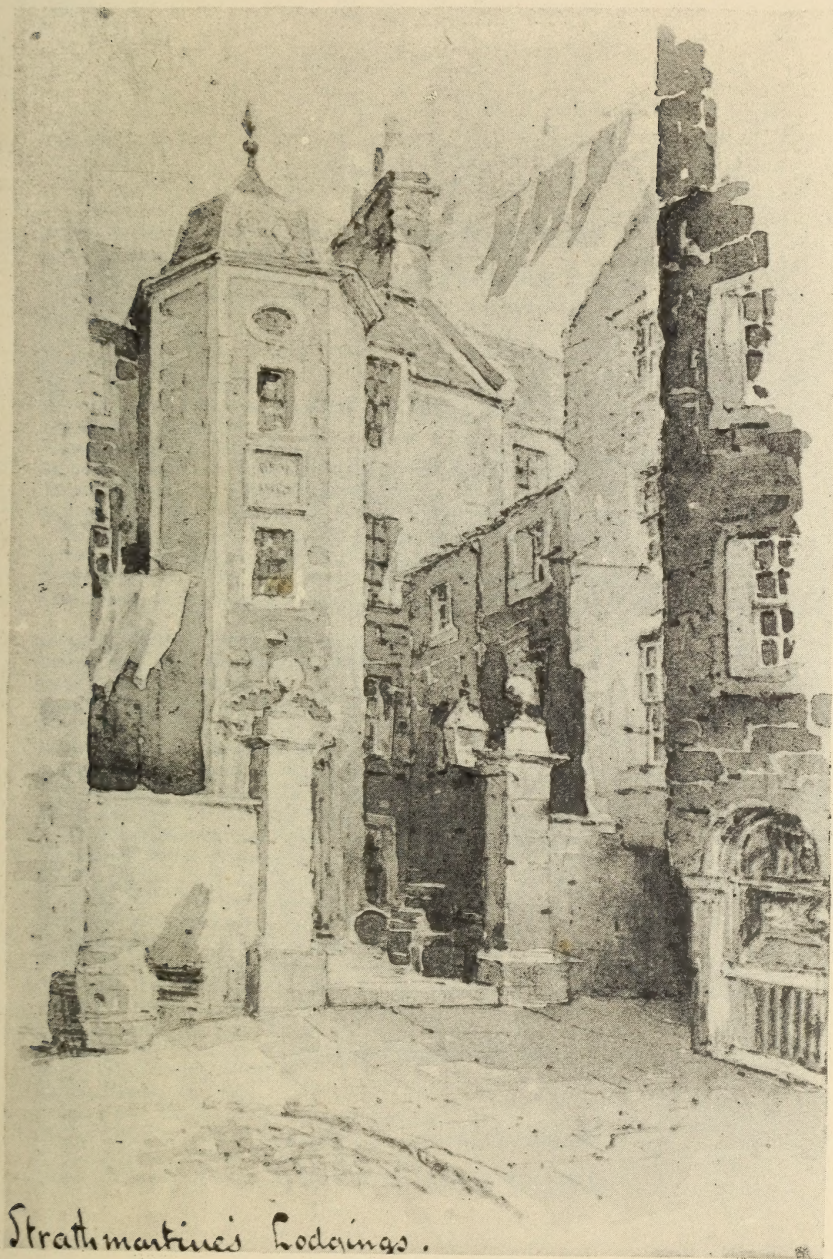
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## INTRODUCTION.

Special interest is attached to this volume, since it is, so far as known, the earliest attempt to write a consecutive History of Dundee. The MS. was acquired in 1914 for the Dundee Free Library Committee at the sale of other articles belonging to a well-known Dundee collector, Mr James Falconer, since deceased ; and an examination of the contents showed that it was a document of unique value. The date is plainly set forth at the conclusion of the first part of the work, where the writer declares as follows :—

“ Thus have I wrot all as I yet find remarkable relating to the place.

Dundee, 23rd December, 1775.”

The anonymous author seems to have kept the manuscript beside him, and to have added emendations and additions to the text, and also an annalistic record of events up till April, 1778, these having come within his own cognizance. Quotations are also made from a work published in 1758. No definite clue as to the authorship of the MS. is afforded, unless it be assumed that the name of “ A. Nicoll,” which follows the above-quoted passage, is to be taken as the signature of the author. An examination of the MS. Burgess Roll of Dundee (the “ Lockit Buik ”) shows that on 7th August, 1700, John Nicoll, merchant, was enrolled. He had a son Alexander Nicoll, merchant, who claimed the privilege of burgess-ship through his father, on 14th September, 1732, and was probably the author of this MS. On 27th September, 1792, Andrew Nicoll, merchant, was enrolled by the privilege of Alex. Nicoll, merchant, his father ; and here the sequence of this Nicoll family ceases in the municipal records. The MS. shows that the author had an intimate knowledge of the inner affairs of the Town Council of the period,



and had access to Charters then preserved in the Charter-Room within the Town House, since he quotes documents that appear in the late William Hay's "Charters and Documents relating to Dundee," published in 1880, and also gives translations of important papers of various kinds which have now disappeared.

How could this Alexander Nicoll have such intimate knowledge of Town Council affairs as is shown in the manuscript?—Easily, because his father, John Nicoll, was repeatedly "Guildry Member" of the Town Council, and he was closely connected with John Nicoll, Convener of the Flesher Trade in 1695, 1699, and 1707,—probably a cousin of John Nicoll, merchant, father of the supposed author of this manuscript. No further records of this Nicoll family have yet been found; but it is plain that Alex. Nicoll could readily obtain all information available from the Town's Records of his time. Alexander Nicoll would probably be of age in 1732, when he was made a burgess, and that would give the date of his birth as 1711 or thereby. Consequently, when he completed his History (with additions) in 1776, he would be about 65 years of age. This period would cover a time of great municipal change. It would include the Jacobite Risings of 1715 and 1745—both stirring times in Dundee—and would end with the Revolution of the American States, with which the manuscript terminates. The whole life of this author, from his infancy till his death, must have been spent in a time of turmoil and stress; and this may account for his fondness for dwelling upon earlier turbulent epochs in the history of Dundee and of Scotland.

Modern readers, looking only at the orthography and syntax of this MS., might conclude that the author was an illiterate person, whose opinions upon current events could not be of much account. But this would be a rash conclusion. Despite the gay freedom and unconventionality of his spelling, the author was a man of education above the average. In the middle of the eighteenth century there were no strict rules as

to spelling and punctuation ; and the Editor has seen letters of that period, written by ladies of rank, yet spelled in a fashion which would make a modern "char-lady" blush. Nevertheless, the author, who may have been educated at the Dundee Grammar School, where the famous Sir George Mackenzie ("Bluidy Mackenzie") was trained a century before him, supplies very fair translations of documents in Latin ; had some knowledge of French ; as well as a wide acquaintance with the accepted history of his time. The same curious combination of classical knowledge with mediocre orthography is apparent in the "Compt-buik of David Wedderburne of Dundee, 1580-1632," edited with notes by the present Editor for the Scottish History Society. It must be owned, however, that his transcriptions of Latin charters are far from accurate, though the meanings are plain enough. These have been printed exactly as they appear in the M.S. At the period of Alexander Nicoll (1711-1778) the English language was in a state of transition. The strict rules of orthography had not yet been imposed, and the current spoken language in Scotland was a hybrid, neither good Scots nor bad English. Hence this volume, with its quaint spelling and strangely remote allusiveness, may form a fruitful field for grammatical theorists. As to the translations from the Latin documents,—it may be imagined that the author was guided by the controlling hand of his friend, Mr George Bruce, Rector of the Grammar School, who was evidently a well-equipped Classical scholar. In any case, these vernacular translations of Dundee documents are of extreme interest. They are the work of an ardent Dundonian, full of "love far brought, From out the many-storied Past," and earnest to maintain the lofty position of his birth-place in history, and to vindicate the claim of Dundee as an important agency in the forming and development of national history. *That* is an attitude which the most supercilious modern critic must respect.

The opening sentence of this History may prove rather alarming to readers of the present day. The author declares his opinion in these terms :—

“ That Dundee must have been a pretty considerable place in the time that Our Blessed Lord & Saviour made his appearance here on Earth, I think is very Evident from what follows.”

And then he proceeds to describe the campaign of Agricola in 78 A.D., when the Romans advanced to the Tay about 82 A.D., and compelled the Pictish King to take refuge in Dundee. Archaeological research has proved beyond doubt that the fishing-village established at the Stannergate (which was the origin of the burgh of Dundee) was in existence centuries before the Roman Invasion ; so that there is some foundation for the statement of this ardent historian of Dundee. But that primitive fishing-village was removed westward at an unrecorded date ; and the nucleus of modern Dundee was placed on the river, near the Castle-hill. It is quite possible, therefore, that Dundee had some prominence among the Scottish burghs of twenty centuries ago, as few of them could be described as “ of importance ” according to modern ideas.

The Dundee Historian frankly quotes his references as “ Smollett ” and “ Holingshed,” which shows, at least, that he had honestly attempted to study his subject, though nowadays neither of these writers would be accepted in preference to contemporary records. And yet there is a quaint charm about his candid references to primitive history, a simple credulity which links him very closely with that earlier Dundee-born historian, Hector Boece, first Principal of Aberdeen University, and, like his successor, an ardent lover of his native burgh, which he describes (Bellenden’s translation) as “ ye toun quhair we wir born, quhair mony virtuis and laborius pepill are in makyng of claith.” The description of Dundee written by Hector Boece in 1526, quoted by our historian in



1775, is still applicable to the Dundee of 1923. It seems that our Dundee Historian was well-acquainted with the earlier work of his "ain toun's bairn," Hector Boece, the site of whose birth-place is still known and commemorated in the Overgate of Dundee, beside the Long Wynd, which in the fifteenth century was known as "Seres Wynd," because a portion of the property belonged to Robert Seres, the Town Clerk of the period.

Another of the Author's authorities upon Scottish History was George Buchanan (1506-1582), whose variegated career in France and Scotland has perplexed even our contemporary historians. Probably the author of the MS. was led to accept Buchanan as a competent historian because of his fluent command of Ciceronian Latin, which, no doubt, would fascinate his chosen friend and adviser, "Mr George Bruce, Rector of the Grammar School of Dundee." The author's references to the works of Raphael Holinshed (died 1580) are very interesting as showing his wide acquaintance with literature not likely to be familiar to his contemporaries in Dundee. Holinshed's two folio volumes of "The Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland" were first published in 1577, and a posthumous edition in three volumes was issued in 1586-7, and was the work from which Shakespeare extracted the story of Macbeth. The next edition was not published till 1807-8, so that the Dundee author must have had access to the second edition.

Among more recent authorities quoted by the Author it is notable that he refers to Maitland's "History and Antiquities of Scotland," published in 1757 by his contemporary, William Maitland. That writer was born at Brechin about 1693, and was originally a hair merchant, travelling in pursuit of his calling to Sweden, Denmark, and Hamburg, and gaining a considerable fortune. Maitland settled in London, became a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and wrote a "History of London" and a "History of Edin-

burgh," the latter being regarded as valuable because of the original research displayed in it. His "History of Scotland" was his last work, as he returned to his native county to complete it, and died at Montrose on 16th July, 1757, the year of its publication. It is not considered a very reliable work, but it is probable that Maitland was personally acquainted with the author, hence his references to an authority of doubtful reputation.

A better-known name among the Author's historical authorities is that of Tobias Smollett (1721-1771), whose "History of England" was published in 1758, and is usually associated with the similar work by David Hume, the philosopher. Another Scottish historian referred to by the Author was Dr. George Mackenzie (1669-1725), son of the second Earl of Seaforth, whose "Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation" was published between 1708 and 1722, and is still quoted as authoritative. References are also made to Stevenson's "History," and quotations are given from the rare work by Robert Traill (1642-1716), the Covenanter, entitled "A Vindication of the Protestant Religion," published in 1692. The Author also quotes from the standard work by Archbishop Spottiswood (1565-1639) entitled "History of the Church of Scotland," which was issued in 1655, thus showing that he was liberal-minded in the then vital matter of Church-Government. Allusions are also made to the "Edinburgh Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," published in 1762, in ten volumes. The mere fact that the Author could quote from these varied works with familiarity and aptness proves that he was possessed of a minute knowledge of the Scottish literature of his own and of preceding times.

The earlier portion of this History is occupied by an annalistic account of historical events connected with Dundee, from the Roman Invasion till the close of the seventeenth century. For most of the information the Author had to depend upon

histories that were accepted as authoritative in his time ; though he utilizes very skilfully several Dundee Charters preserved in the Town House, some of which are no longer there. Naturally, he followed the opinions and statements of earlier writers, not having the means of checking these by documents that are now available. The value of his work as a historian, therefore, must be qualified, so far as it relates to periods anterior to his own life.

To modern readers the most interesting portion of the volume is that which describes Dundee as it was nearly a century-and-a-half ago. One may doubt the Author's critical ability to eliminate tradition from fact in the history of the burgh before his time ; but his descriptions of the places which he actually saw in Dundee of 1775 cannot fail to have a very special value. Having completed his account of Dundee up till 1697, he sets out to describe specifically the Fortifications, the Churches and Monasteries, the Public Buildings, the Buildings that might soon be removed, the Subterranean Places, the outskirts of the town, the Charitable Foundations, the Municipal Government, Trade and Commerce, Water Supply, Markets, etc., Churches and Ministers, Public Buildings, and Streets and Wynds. It will thus be seen that no branch of Municipal life is omitted, while the manners and customs of that period are fully described.

When dealing with the Fortifications the Author makes the statement that in his time the only remaining portion of the Town Wall was the fragment " that separates the garden belonging to the Meeting House of the Society of People called Methodists from the Howff or common burying ground." This part of the wall was on the north side of modern Bank Street, near the western end. The Methodist Chapel stood in the middle of what is now Tally Street, and the garden apparently extended along the east side of Burial Wynd (Barrack Street) to the southern boundary of the Howff. The fragment of wall must



have been removed when Bank Street was opened about the middle of last century. It would be interesting to know if the Author had foundation for his statement that the brass cannons and small arms sent to London by General Monck after the Siege of Dundee in 1651 are "yet to be seen in the Tower with the Arms of Dundee upon them."

In referring to the Churches, the Author repeats a tradition regarding St. Paul's Church which exists to the present day, but is without foundation. This Church is said to have stood betwixt the Murraygate and Seagate, and until recently St. Paul's Close in that locality was indicated as the site of the Church. Even in the Ordnance Survey Map of Dundee, issued in 1858, the exact position of the supposed Church is shown; and yet it has been recently proved that no such Church ever existed! In the fifteenth century there was a building in this spot from which an annual rent was uplifted to support a priest at "the Altar of St. Paul within the Parish Church of Dundee." This was known as "St. Paul's Land," and the approach to it was called "St. Paul's Close," for the reason stated in the charter granting the revenue. Even recent historians of Dundee have fallen into similar errors, maintaining that there were Chapels of St. Margaret, St. Salvador, and St. Blaise at the Closes and Lands that bear the names of these Saints; the fact being that the names were given because properties in these Closes contributed to the maintenance of the Altars and Altarages so designated within the Church of St. Mary of Dundee. As to the Church "a little to the eastward of Coutie's Wynd," this was not a Church at all. A sculptured piscina with figures of Adam and Eve had been taken from the ruinous Church of St. Clement and built into a wall in Whitehall Close. The alleged Church of St. Francis, beside the Howff, was really the Chapel of the Franciscan Monastery, the ground called the Howff having been originally the orchard of that Monastery. "Morookie's Church and Churchyard" refers to the Chapel

and cemetery of St. Roque's (vulgarised into "Simmyrookie") which stood near the present St. Roque's Lane, and the ground was reserved for the interment of the plague-stricken people who died in "Sickmen's Yeard," where the diseased were isolated. The Cemetery of Roodyards, Broughty Ferry Road, in the Author's time, seems to have been kept for poor members of the community. It is interesting to have the Author's statement that the ruins of the Chapel of Our Lady were visible at the foot of the Hilltown in 1775, as this is the only reference to the existence of such a Chapel, and its accuracy may be doubted. The Lady Well was certainly there, and may have had a stone building around it; but no credible reference to a Chapel has been found in records. The "Chapel of the Rood," which stood in the Roodyards Cemetery, was probably a Mortuary Chapel.

It is interesting to find the old tradition of a Royal Palace in Dundee surviving till the date of the Author. Even yet there is a lingering notion in the popular mind that such a building did exist in St. Margaret's Close, although there is little foundation for such an idea. In a charter of the early fifteenth century a building called "Erle David Huntlington's Haw" is quoted as a boundary of adjacent property; and this probably was the site of the Dundee residence of David, Earl of Huntingdon, who must have had a domicile of some kind in his own burgh. But the tradition that Malcolm Canmore had a Palace in Dundee is quite baseless. As already explained, St. Margaret's Close was so named because a revenue was derived from the property for the support of a priest at St. Margaret's Altar in the Church of St. Mary; and as this Saint was the wife of Malcolm Canmore, the tradition may thus have originated.

There is peculiar interest attached to the "long street that went from near the Steeple streight from it betwixt the Overgate and Neithergate Streets," of which no relics were in existence in

1775. It is difficult to locate this thoroughfare, because documents of an earlier date only refer to Seres Wynd (now Long Wynd) and School Wynd (now Lindsay Street) as apparently the only thoroughfares of the period between Overgate and Nethergate. The "gardens belonging to the said streets" have disappeared long ago; and a continuous frontage to the Nethergate has been in existence from the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Author's suggestion that this street may have been demolished by the English in some of their raids upon Dundee is at least plausible.

The record of the ten "Gates or Ports" of Dundee, of which only two were in existence in 1775, is of great topographical value. These are given as the Wellgate, Murraygate, Seagate, Seagate Barras, Hangman's West, Overgate Barras, Nethergate Barras, West Nethergate, and Cowgate. Of these only the "West Port of ye Nethergate," at the west end of the Hospital (foot of present South Tay Street) and the Cowgate were preserved, the former having since disappeared and the latter being still extant as the only old Port or Gateway of Dundee. It is difficult to see how a small burgh like Dundee should have required so many defensive erections. As a matter of fact, there were never so many "gates" as he enumerates, though it is curious to find that the error he made is still a popular delusion. The cause of it may be briefly explained.

The old Scottish word for a street was "gait," which was so spelled in Dundee documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But early in the eighteenth century the spelling of the word was corrupted into "gate," and this has been the origin of many blunders in the topography alike of Dundee, of Edinburgh, and of Glasgow. For example, the "Mercat-gait" is perfectly intelligible as the Market Street (now High Street) of Dundee, and would never be understood as implying that there was a gateway there. In the same way the Cow-gait of Edinburgh was originally the road by which the cows were taken to

pasture, just as it was in Dundee. The Gallow-gait of Glasgow was not a gateway at the foot of the Gallows, but the road which led to the place of execution. Similarly, the Overgait was the Upper Street and the Nethergait the Lower Street; the Sea-gait was the road leading to the shore; and the Well-gait the street giving access to the Lady Well. It was the custom to name Wynds and Closes after well-known proprietors in these places; and thus there were Skirling's Wynd (afterwards Cowtie's Wynd), Tendall's Wynd, named after David Tendall the famous baker; Small's Wynd, and many others. In the same way the Overgait in the fifteenth century was called Argyllis-gait because the house of one of the Campbell family stood in Argyll's Close in that thoroughfare. It has been supposed that the Murray-gait, which about 1400 is called in charters "Morey-gait," had been named after Randolph, Earl of Moray, the companion-in-arms of Robert the Bruce. But in all these cases the suffix "gait" signified a street or road.

The Scottish word signifying a defensive gateway was "Port," derived from the Latin term *Porta*; and numerous examples of this use of the word are found in the nomenclature of Scottish burghs. Edinburgh had the Netherbow-port and the West-port, famous in song:—

"Come open the West Port, and let me gang free,

And it's room for the bonnets of Bonny Dundee!"

In Glasgow the "Gallowgait Port," or *Porta F'urcarum*, was only removed in 1749; while the "Walcar-gait Port," which defended the Bridge-gait (in modern common parlance "Brig-gait") was so named in documents of 1512. Here the very form of the designation shows the different meaning of "gait" and "port." It would be senseless repetition to speak of the "Gallow-gait Gate" as it would be equally nonsensical to refer to the "Cow-gait Gate" of Dundee if "gait" and "port" meant the same thing. The wise old lawyers who wrote the Charters of Dundee in the law-Latin of the fifteenth century



were perfectly precise. The name of the street or Gait was translated "Vicus," while the Gate was always "Porta." Thus you find in Dundee Charters references to the *Vicus Fori* or the Market-gait; the *Vicus Regis* or King's Road; the *Vicus Maris* or Sea-gait; while, on the other hand, the West Port is described as *Porta Occidentalis*; the Wellgait Port as *Porta Vicus Fontis*; and others in the same manner. It is hopeless to expect that a mistake of such ancient origin may be easily corrected; but this explanation will account for Dundee—described often as "a nakit" or undefended town—having so many defensive Gateways, which only existed in imagination.

The account given of the "Buildings which may perhaps be removed" is of very special interest. The Shambles or Slaughter-house stood in the High Street at the east end, immediately in front of the present Clydesdale Bank. The site was afterwards occupied by the Trades Hall, erected in 1776, a full account of the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone being supplied by the Author at the end of this book. The new Shambles structure, built near the Shore at Butcher Row, is also described on a later page. No drawing of the old Shambles is known to exist; but its appearance may be understood from the Author's description. The details given regarding the Cross are of value. The form of the structure is shown on one of the Dundee half-penny tokens designed by James Wright, and agrees with the description here supplied. The Cross was taken down in 1777, and its removal is recorded by the Author. The pillar was re-erected in 1870 beside the Old Steeple; and the Unicorn which surmounted the shaft is preserved in Dudhope Museum.

The detailed descriptions of the Public Buildings as they were in 1776 are of considerable topographical interest. For instance, there is a minute account of the exterior and interior of the Town House, showing the architect's original plan, which has been much altered during the two centuries that have

elapsed since its erection. Originally the Council Chamber was in the east portion of the building and the Guild-Hall in the west, but the positions are now reversed. The prison-cells in the top flat and the condemned-cell in the sunk flat are also fully described. Reference is made to a disastrous fire in the Town House, which occurred in March, 1771, and has escaped the notice of later historians. The Meal-Market and the Guard-House, which stood together at the east end of the Nethergate, near the site now occupied by the Caird Fountain, were both removed shortly after this history was written.

The references to Subterranean Places are very curious. Probably most of these were cellars connected with old buildings which had been razed to the ground when new streets were being opened. The Author gives testimony to one of these being discovered in Burial Wynd (now Barrack Street) in his own time.

It is interesting to notice, in the Author's account of Trade and Commerce, that some of the industries that were flourishing in his time have now disappeared. The Linen Trade still remains and has been vastly developed; there is still one Tannery in existence, though an important work of this kind has recently been closed; and Rope-making still continues. But the weaving of "Broad-cloth after the manner of the English" is a thing of the past; there are not now "three Shoe Manufactories which export shoes to a great amount"; and the once-famous "Dundee Thread" ceased to be produced nearly a century ago. It might be worth considering whether these extinct industries, as well as the Sugar-refining, the making of Soap and Candles, the production of Glass, etc., could not be revived at a time like the present, when there is a demand for new industries.

The descriptions of the Streets of the period by an eyewitness are full of interest, and are so plainly set forth that they may be easily recognised. In this connection the Editor

thought it would add to the value of this volume if the contemporary "Plan of Dundee" drawn by William Crawford, Senr., Edinburgh, and published in 1777, were reproduced in reduced fac-simile. This was the first Map of Dundee, and it is appropriate that it should accompany the first History of Dundee. The next Plan of Dundee was prepared by William Crawford, Junr., in 1792, and was issued with the volume of the "Statistical Account of Dundee," written by Dr. Robert Small for Sir John Sinclair's "Statistical Account of Scotland." By comparing these two maps the progress of the burgh in the latter half of the eighteenth century may be seen. It is not impossible that the Author of this first history had intended to use Crawford's plan of 1777 to illustrate his book ; but that book has only now been published, and the plan is here reproduced.

The frontispiece to this volume shows the splendid urban residence known as "Strathmartine's Lodging," being the burgh house of the lairds of Strathmartine estate near Dundee. As it is soon to be demolished, the picture will be valuable for future reference. There is no date on the structure, but the style clearly shows that it belongs to the period of James VI., and was probably erected about the same time as Sir James Scrymgeour in 1608 reconstructed Dudhope Castle. The estate of Strathmartine was in possession of the Wintoun family early in the sixteenth century. In 1605 Thomas Wintoun of "Strikemartine" was enrolled as a Burgess of Dundee. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of James Scrymgeour of Balbeuchly, a near relative of Sir James of Dudhope. Thomas Wintoun was one of the Forfar Barons who met James VI. when he visited Scotland in 1617, and was prominent in municipal affairs. He may have erected the dwelling in the south-western corner of the Vault. His successor in Strathmartine was one of the Duncans, afterwards of Seasyde, the ancestors of the Earls of Camperdown. The house is referred to as "Strathmartine's Lodging" in the title-deeds of the estate when in possession of

Alexander Duncan in 1699 ; so that it must have been built either by a Wintoun or a Duncan.

The Author declares that he had finished the main part of his book on 23rd December, 1775 ; but he adds numerous amplifications of topics mentioned in the text, some of which are of considerable historical value. The comparative statements of the Tax Rolls of Scottish Burghs for the years 1556, 1558, 1695, and 1771 are of interest as showing the advance of Dundee in trade and commerce over more than two centuries.

The volume is concluded by an annalistic record of "Chronological Events," beginning in November, 1775, and ending on 30th April, 1776. Among the events mentioned are the presentation of three elegant lustres or candelabra, given by Dr. George Paterson of Castle Huntly, which are still used in the Town House ; the founding of the Trades Hall in High Street, at which ceremony Dr. Paterson officiated, the whole order of the Procession being described ; the Ordination of Elders described ; the death of Bishop Raitt chronicled ; the preaching of the first Sermon under the Ramsay Mortification in February, 1776, that arrangement being still continued ; the opening of the Glassite Church in Cowgate in April, 1777 ; the removal of the Cross of Dundee from the High Street in that year ; the cutting of St. Nicholas Rock at Craig Pier ; the erection of the new Slaughter-Houses in Greenmarket ; the lowering of level of High Street and re-paving it ; the first purchase of property by the Town Council to prepare for the opening of Crichton Street ; and the raising of two Companies as recruits for the Athol Regiment, when the town was illuminated. The last item narrates how on 30th April, 1776, the body of the Earl of Strathmore was brought from London to Dundee, where it lay for four days, and was then taken to Glamis for interment. Special interest attaches to the copies of the Addresses to George III. from the Provost and Council, and from the principal inhabitants of Dundee, strongly condemning



the Rebellion in America, and hoping it may soon be suppressed.

Some idea of the nature and value of the book may be formed from this outline of its contents. While the historical subjects earlier than the Author's time may have been occasionally corrected by later research, the descriptions of Dundee of his own time are full of interest, and may be accepted as written from his own first-hand knowledge. In any case, the book is of peculiar value as the earliest attempt at a History of Dundee.

A. H. MILLAR.

DUNDEE, March, 1923.

# HISTORY OF DUNDEE.

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That Dundee most have been a pretty considerable place in the time that Our Blessed Lord & Saviour made his appearance here on Earth, I think is very Evident from what follows.

Agricola was made governour of Britain in the year  
A.D. 82. 78 of the Christian Aera, and in the 3rd campaign  
Smollet. which I take to have been in the year 82 he advanced  
in his conquests in Scotland as far as the river of  
Holingshed. Tay and forced the Pictish King named Karanach  
to take refuge in Dundee with the remains of his  
Army, and having secured himself therein hither all the pictish  
Nobility that had Escaped the hands of the Romans repared unto  
him, comforting him and desiring him to be of good chear,  
promising to give all the aid they could both by council and  
power of Arms.

And having consulted what was best to be doon they resolved to ask succour at the hands of their antient allies and confederates the Scots and accordingly they sent off messangers with all Speed to Galde the Scottish King requiring him in that common jeopardy to join in League with his antient friends the Picts against the Ambitious and cruel Romans who Sought nothing but the utter Subversion of the whole land of Albion.

King Galde, upon this request and motion of the Picts, gladly consented to join his power with theirs in the common defence of both the realms. Upon this agreement Karanach assembled a body of men and was marching to join the Scottish Army which was awaiting them in Athole, being the place appointed for meeting, but his army mutinying fell to ears

among themselves. Karanach coming among them himself unarmed to part them was slain at unawares by one which knew him not. This reaching the ears of the King of Scots he sent ambassadors to reconcile them, and having the fortune to prove successfull they chose one Yamard to be their King, and after the conjunction of both armys, Galde the Scotish King being much fam'd for Valiour and conduct was chosen General of both Armys.

Agricola the Roman General having been doubtfull of his Strength sent to the Germanes asking aid of them. Accordingly a body of these were sent to his assistance, but they having Slain their captain and Such other Romans as were appointed to have the command of them, arrived in the River of Tay offering their service to the Scots & Picts against the Romans, which offer was thankfully accepted ; while these things were adoining there came also 10,000 men from the King of Denmark & of Norway under the command of one Gildo, and having arrived in the Tay landed his men with great store of good provisions both for Victuling and Armour. As soon as the news had reached Garnard the Pictish King that Gildo was in the Tay he went out of Dundee accompanied by a great number of his Nobles, and coming to the place where Gildo was with his Army received him with great joy feasting both him and his army shewing him all the tokens of Love and friendship.

Galde was himself led by the K : to Dundee where he lodged him there into the castle, and great care was taken of his men.

Soon after Galde the Scotish King came to Dundee and having doon all the honour was in his power to Galde they remained altogether in the Toun for some time, to the mutual joy of each other. It was agree'd in council that Galde should go to Athol, and defend those parts, and Garnard, the Pictish King, with Gildo the Danish General should furnish the castles and holds in Angus over against the river Tay ; and it is like that Dundee would be the place where the King himself would

govern, being the place of greatest importance to him, or to the enemy if it were to fall into their hands.

But Agricola in his fifth campaign penetrated with his army beyond the Firth so that then for the first time the Romans were in possession of Dundee, and embarking, it is like, at the same place sailed along the Western coasts of Scotland, visited several nations before unknown to them, and made descent in several places of the Highlands, Hebrides, and Orkneys. But Agricola's 6th campaign proved to him the most glorious of all for he discomfited the whole body of his Enemies in Battle. Having Struck this decisive blow he

did not think proper to pursue a Scattered enemy thro' the mountains, fens, and woods, to which he was a stranger. But the season being exhausted he marched back to the Shire of Angus, inhabited by the Horesti, and submitted to his government, and delivered hostages for their good behaviour. There he embarked a body of his forces on board of the fleet, and ordered the commander to surround the whole coast of Britain which had not been discovered to have been an Island till the preceeding year. Which directions being given he led his army into winter quarters. And it may be presumed that Dundee was the chief seat thereof where himself would abide as the most convenient for his Shipping and where he would lye securest from his enemies, being then fortified.

But the News of Agricola's conquest reaching the ears of Domitian the Emperor, he Enveyed him his glory, and recalled him from his government of Britain to go against his enemies in Asia as he gave out. So he return'd to Rome, where the Emperor received him with coldness and contempt. From this time Agricola resolved to avoid every thing that could in the least distinguish him from other men, and to bury in retirement those virtues for which he plainly saw he should



A.D. 93. be hated. And about two years after his arrival at Rome he died as was suspected by Poison (a).

(a) However Agricola's Successors were unable to keep what he had conquered. For the same Galde, King of Scots, whom he had defeated and made to fly, was the person, under God, who set bounds to the Roman Empire. For he, having raised an army, so harassed the Romans and won so many Victories over them, and at last so beleagured them in their Trenches that they sent there Ambassadors to him, being four grave and venerable men clothed in Roman gowns no less desent than gorgous, when he was sitting in Assembly with the Nobles of Both nations, and prostrate themselves upon the ground before him & the King of Picts (Who immeadetly at the command of these Kings) being raised up, one of them was appointed as Spokesman and said this:—

“Most invincible prince, the Roman army and their commanders, the conquerors of the World implore your favour, whom they have these many years Prosecuted by Hostile war, and humbly begs your Pardon & Mercy, neither could there any thing fall out among such glorious actions for your honour and renoun, or more worthy of Memory among Posterity than that the Roman Ambassadors should have fallen down at your feet. To whom all Kings and people being Subued are fore'd to pay obedience. Ye have overcome us, we acknowledge with you is the power of Life & Death by reason of the anger of the Gods, whom we found to be highly Offended for that war we have most unjustly engaged you into. Use us therefor at your own pleasure, so as it may advance your own glory and renoun, all that we beg is that you may overcome your Wrath, who have overcome the conquerors of the World. Or if you would rather choice to be overcome by your Passion kill every one of us to the last man for we cannot deny but we have deserved it. But it is a small matter that yow who inhabit the Utmost ends of the Earth should conquer by your Valour all other mortals by which yow transcend to the highest pitch of human power. But it will be yet more when you have overcome many more powerfull, if yet ye shall preserve alive so many brave men. We have felt the force of your Arms, we have felt the wrath of the gods, we humbly implore we may feel your mercy & clemency, And because we acknowledge ourselves beaten, and rendred unto yow, whatever conditions of peace yow shall appoint to us we are willing to accept.”

These things being said they all weeping did throw themselves down at the feet of these Kings and with many tears prayed they would spare their conquered and Submissive petitioners, and entreated they might be Satisfied that the gods had so abundantly availed themselves upon them for this unjust War and the impious Wrongs they had doon them, And, having dismissed them, honourably forgave them, Thus will Noble spirits be always productive of generous actions. This is particularly related by Hector Boethius in his life of this king who had it from the Roman and British Historians,—See his Epistle dedicatory to King James 5th.

Tacitus in his life of Agricola gives us a noble Speech which Galde made to his Army befor he Engaged in the Battle with Agricola. He deed in peace in the 30th year of his reign, A.D. 103, leaving a greater character behind him than any of his predecessors.

DONALDUS a godly Preacher mounted the throne of Scotland and had his dwelling in Dundee. It presently reminds **A.D. 103.** me of a passage I read in some book in my younger years, the Author of which I cannot now remember, but the novelty of four firsts made me remember the paragraph. It was that Dundee was the first part in the kingdom that broke off the Pagan Superstition and embraced the pure light of Christianity : that Donald the 1st of that name, King of Scotland, was the first Christian King who was baptised in it and had his dwelling there ; that it was the first place in the nation that brake off from under the Romish Bishop and embraced he-Protestant religion ; and that the first time the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed in the Nation by ye Protestants it was in this place (b).

BONIFACIUS a godly Preacher arrived in this place **620.** from Italy. He traveled thro' most part of the land, teaching and instructing the people, Erecting divers Churches which he dedicated to St. Peter, and amongst others he built one at the place he first landed and another at a place called Tealing, some miles from Dundee, and a third at Restennott, where afterwards a house of canons of St.

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(b) Donald was the 27th king of Scotland, was free & Curtious, and without all deiet more righteous than rigerous, and afor all things **Holingshed.** disirious that peace and concord might prosper among his subjects.

He took such order for reformation of things that he reduced his subjects as it had been from a Wild and savage rudeness into a perfect civil Trade of Humanity. He was engaged in a war against Severus the Roman. By assisting his neighbours the Britains, Severus drove the Picts and Scots beyond the rivers Forth and Clyde, and builded a wall between these two rivers to guard the Roman Province against them. This Donald made Excelent laws and introduced the Christian religion throughout his Dominions, and was the first that Coined Gold and Silver in this kingdom. The Stamp which he devised for the same, was a Cross on the one side and his face on the other. Befor that time the Scots used no coin but either exchanged or Bartered Ware for Ware, or else occupied with British or Roman money.

He died in peace in the year of our Redemption 103 and was burried according to the manner of the christian religion, without the least mixture of Heathenish Ceremonies.

Augustine's order was builded. At length he came unto Ross continuing there the residue of his life, and lyes burried at Rosmarkin. (c).

Brudes the Pictish king came into Angus and advanced to attack Alpin the Scottish king, who was encamped with his army upon a little hill near to Dundee, and held himself in a castle that stood upon the hill, being now decayed so that little remaineth to be seen at this day. Upon the North side of the hill lyeth a large plain encompassed on each side with mountains, as then full of Woods but now for the most part bare, without trees or bushes. In this place was the Scots encamped. Alpin, beholding out of the castle how the Picts advanced to give them Battle, got him unto his camp, and exhorting his people to shew themselves Valiant, disposed them in array. But by the subtlety of the Picts the Scots lost the Battle and though that not many were slain in the field, yet many lost their lives in the flight. Alpin himself, taken prisoner and having his hands bound, was led to the next Town and there beheaded. The place beareth the name of him untill this day being called Pasalpine (now Pitelpo). His head was set upon a pole and born unto Camelon, and there set upon one of the highest turrets of the wall. But this cruelty cost them dear, for his Son Kenneth revenged his death upon them, to the utter extirpation of the whole nation of the Picts. Those that escaped the sword either flying for their lives to some other nation, or mixing themselves among the

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(c) The place where Bonifacius first landed was at the mouth of a little river that divides the country of Gowery from Angus which can be none other than the Burn of Invergourie and accordingly the remains of an old church is standing near to the water side untill this day. Not that we can suppose that these ruins which we now see can be those of the church built by this pious Preacher, but of an other that had been built after his had been decayed.

Another godly man named Molock, who also went about as Bonifacius did keeping company with him, and exhorted the people of Mar & Argyle, died about the 94th year of his Age & was burried in the church wherein Bonifacius lieth.



Scots, lived peaceably, and so incorporated that they are not known in their original from the Scottish nation. (d).

The Danes in Antient times were a numerous and Savage people, and having made many efforts to Invade the Islands of Britain to become masters of the same, although they really did conquer England & three of their Kings reigned there, yet were they never able to keep footing in Scotland meeting always with repulse and were either slain or obliged to fly for life. So that as King Malcolme said in his speech to his Nobles, Albion may well be reckoned the Sepulchre of the Danes. In the days of this King Malcolme many attempts were made by them but with great loss, and, being hereat much enraged, Seveno the Danish king sent a mighty army and navy under the command of one Camus, a great warrior, who landed in the mouth of the Tay. Camus being landed went to the top of the next hill and beholding the ruins of the Town of Montrose, which a few years ago had been destroyed by the Danes, he rejoiced not a little that his chance was to come to land where the Danes had Vanquished their enemies, hoping

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(d) And indeed this hath been the case with all nations, for where are the Goths & Vandals those once powerful and numerous Nations that poured in like a flood upon the kingdoms? And many others besides these, are they now known? No they are not. The conquerors and conquered are blended into one promiscuous Body, and now form one people, which must always be the case in a few years by intermarriages. The Jews alone remain only as an objection to the truth of this observation, who for these 1700 years have been scattered up and down upon the face of ye Earth among all nations, and have never incorporated with them, remaining still as a distinct people. But is this their blessing? No it is not, though they vainly boast that by being so they can count their descent from the Patriarch Abraham. But how vain and empty the boast when they are not partakers of like faith with faithful Abraham, for one day will he be ashamed of them for children, neither will he own them for such. And this which they vainly trust in as their privilege is really a curse, Almighty God not suffering them to mix with the people among whom they dwell, and the nations still holding them in abhorrence, it keeps their minds in fear and dismay being still in dread that the least offence they should give may provoke them to banish them or put them to the sword. As indeed they have given too much reason many times for this harsh treatment, by their Avarice & Injustice, and their implacable hatred to Christianity.



to have the same fortune in his present enterprize. After this he took his journey thro' Angus, sparing no manner of cruelty that might be devised. Cities, Towns, Villages, and Churches with all manner of other buildings Publick & Private were consumed with fire. With these and such other cruelties Camus, raging both against God & man, was going on when he was advertized that King Malcolme was at Dundee with all the power of Scotland. He then hasted immeaditly towards the Seaside.

Next day King Malcolme hasted with all possible speed to put a stop to the cruelties and Utrages of the Danes, & came to Barrie, within two miles of their camp, and haveing given a Noble Speech to his army to encourage them to act vailantly (Camus also doing the like to his army), both armies met and a fierce Battle ensued, so bloody that the river was tinged with blood. Camus, perceiving his army worsted, wanted to make his escape to the mountains, but being hastily pursued was slain about two miles from the place of Battle, the place where he was slain being known at this day by the name of Camestone, where is an Oblieske set up in memory thereof, with his picture graven thereon, as also of those that slew him. The principal of which was one Keith who was rewarded by lands and great honours for this action and was the progenitor of the Noble family of Keith.

Another company of the Danes flying from this overthrow were slain at Aberlemnon, not just four miles from Brichen, where is set up a great stone or Oblieske in memory thereof.

Seveno, King of Denmark, came himself with a great army, intending to take revenge for the late great overthrow of his army. But he himself with his great army, meeting with such a great defeat that he & ten of his men only got escaped, and having got on board a ship belonging to his Navie left the rest behind him. And these ships, being by storm of an East wind so tossed & broken, sunk and were overflowed with

the sand. The place where they sunk being that which at this day is called Drumlay sands at which sometimes there is such a great noice.

It may be presumed that King Malcolme 3d surnamed Canmore had this place for his principal abroad as it is certain that if he had it not for the whole of his time for part of it he had, for near to the place where the Entrance to the King's palace was is the closs named from his Qween St. Margaret's Closs likly because by hir means the palace was new builded or much repaired (e).

Edgar the 89 King of Scotland also resided here.

1098. He mounted the throne in 1098 and was the first annoited King of Scotland. His mother, Qween Margaret, purchased a little befor hir death of Urbane the Pope that from henceforth all the Kings of Scotland were to be anointed. This priviledge was confirmed afterwards by pope John the XX. of that name, he builded the castle of Baledgar & departed here in Dundee in the 9th year of his reign.

In the reign of King Alexander there were great numbers of thieves who gathered themselves together in company committing many robberies. The king to prevent these proceedings went to the place where they were thus committing so

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(e) This King Malcolme surnamed Canmore was an Excelent prince. He married Margaret, daughter to Edward surnamed the outlaw, son to Edmund ironside, King of England. She with her brother Edgar Atheling had fled to Scotland for refuge. The Saxon right to the Crown of England devolved upon her & her posterity after the death of hir brother. She was one of the wisest & worthiest women in the age wherein she lived, And for her charity and Eminently Christian behaviour Obtained the name of Saint. Malcolme having beseged Alnwick was Slain Treachrously after they had capitulated with him by the governours thrusting the point of the lance into his Eyes when giving him the Keys of the Town. He was burried in Dumfermling after a glorious reign of 36 years his daughter Maud was married to King Henry 1st of England. They had 6 sons, Edward who is said to have been slain, Ethelred who died in his tender age, Edmund who renounced the world and lived an holy life, the other three Edgar, Alexr, & David, who all 3 succeeded him. His Qween died in a few days after she received the news of his death, and was burried at Dumfermling.

many outrages, and because that he was building some castles to overawe them, befor he had reached the water of Spay these conspiritors got tog ther and had lodged themselves upon the further side of the Water.

The King seeing them thus assembled to dispute his passage sent his Bannerman Sir Alexr Carron with a chosen part of his army to pass the water & to fight with his enemies, where, by the hardie onset of the said Sir Alexander, they were quickly put to flight and many of them who were taken in the flight were put to death as they deserved. The King seeing him fight so valiantly and slay so many by his own hand with a crooked sword which he used, highly rewarded him and ever after named him Scrymsour that is to say an hardy fighter. He had also his arms encreased with a rampant Lyon holding a crooked sword. The Principal of this surname held the constablenesship of Dundee bearing in his arms a crooked sword in fassion of an hook.

GILCHRIST, last of Angus, being married to a sister of King Williams but having suspicion that she was unfaithful unto him and had comitt adultrie, drove her out of Doors (liklie in Dundee where that family commonly resided) and afterwards strangled her in a village called Mains not past a mile from Dundee, he was obliged to fly for this action & his lands confiscated, but afterwards received them being brought again into favour. He did Several memorable things after this as the histories of thes times relate.

After King Richard 1st had ascended the throne of England, he resolved upon an Expedition to the holy land with other Christian princes to put a stop to the ravages of the Saracens who having in a Cruil & Bloody manner over run Palastine were Extripating Christianity thro' all Syria & had taken Ptolemaes to Tyre. Richard willing to leave all peaceble behind him returned back unto King William all that his Predecessors had unjustly taken from Scotland that there might

be no occasion of trouble from that Quarter. He released to King William also the residue of such sums of money as was due, ten thousand pound only excepted which he received in hand at that present time towards the charges of his journey.

When King William had thus received his lands and castles by surrender he made his brother David Earl of **Hollingshed.** Huntingdon, who thereupon doing his homage unto King Richard, according to the old ordinance devised by King Malcolme the first, went with him also on that voyage with 500 Scottishmen or rather 5000 (as the translator of Hector Boece hath) if there be no mistake in the printer. As the Christian army lay at Seige befor the city of Acres it chanced that one Oliver, a Scottishman born, was within the town retained in service among the Saracens, for being convict of felonie in his native country he was banished out of the same and fled to the Saracens, remaining so long among them that he had learned their tongue perfectly so as that then few knew what countryman he was. It fortuned that this Oliver had one of the gates in keeping on that side the town where was but a single wall without Trenches or Fortification.

He happened by some adventure to espy amongst the watch of those that were of the retinue of Earl David of Huntingdon one of his kinsmen named John Durward, with whom of long time befor he had been familiarly acquainted, and called unto the same Durward, desiringe, under assurance, to talk with him. After certain communication (for this Oliver had not yet utterly in his heart renounced the Christain faith), he appointed with Durward to give entrie at a certain hous unto Earl David and to all the Christain army upon condition that Earl David would see him restored again unto his land & heritage in Scotland. The hour fixt Earl David came with great power of men to the gate befor rehersed where he was suffered to enter according to appointment, and with great noise & clamour brake into the midst of the city. In the morning King Richard



perceiving the city thus won entered the same and shortly after also won a Tower which ye Saraciens for a while manfully defended. And thus was the city won chiefly by means of the Scottishman. But we shall pass over these and shall come to their returning into their own land. Having taken shipping the fleet was separated by a great storm and the Vessel in which Earl David was being drove by it upon the coasts of Egypt where being taken prisoner and carried to Alexandria at length he was redeemed by certain Merchants of Venice where he was bought out and redeemed by the English Merchants after he had first been brought to Constantinople & then to Venice, and from there set out for his own land. At his coming into Flanders he hired a Vessel at Sleuyes wherewith to return into Scotland, but being a little way from the shore such a vehement tempest suddenly arose that drove him not without great danger of life to the coasts of Norway & Shetland.

Here in the midst of his own extreme jeopardy after he had made a vow to build a church in the honour of the Virgin Mary if he might escape that danger of the Seas he arrived at length in Tay water beside Dundee, not far from St. Nicolas Chaple, without either rudder or takel.

The place where he arrived befor that time was called Alectum, but he then changed the name and called it Dundee, which signifles as though he should say the gift of God. (f).

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(f) Buchanan finds fault with this interpretation and says that Hector Boethius vaingloriously calls it so when it should be Tadunum, but as Boethius is sufficiently cleared from these false aspercions cast upon him by Buchanan in part of an Oration delivered befor the Majestrates, Ministers, & Gentlemen of the Town of Dundee at their annual Visitation of the Grammar School by Mr George Bruce, Rector of it, I shall give it in this Note in his own Words, he says:—I shall consider the difference betwixt Boetheius, Deidonanus, & Buchanans Scotus (which are the designations these Historians take to them selves) as to their latinizing the present name of this Antient city. These two Historians agree in general with respect to Earl David's Expedition into Syria, his return from it, & landing in this place, tho' Mr Boethius insists more upon it, And Mr Buchanan once & again carps at him for the reasons he gives for its present name which we are a little to enquire into, and think that Boethius may be fairly vindicated from the Reflection Buchanan casts upon

him as to this particular. It must be acknowledged that Mr Buchanan, for purity of Stile & Roman Elegance of Expression surpasses all that have written the history of our nation, tho' Boethius most not be denied his due share of commendation also. But as Buchanan has found fault with Mr Boethius in some things, later Historians have, not without ground, quarrelled the relation Mr Buchanan gives of some particulars of which instances might be given if time would allow, And what Boethius says with respect to this antient city seems to have as much Probability in it as what Mr Buchanan advances in opposition to him. This will best appear by citing Buchanan's own Words & canvassing them impartially, and with all due deference to so great a genius. In the first Book of his History, in which he gives a geographical description of Scotland he hath these words, in Angus are these Towns or citys (Urbis is the tittle he gives them) Coupar and that which Boethius to complement the place of his birth vaingloriously calls Deidonum or Dundee but I am rather of opinion that the antient name was Taodonum or Dun Tay from Dun that is a hill near Tay at the foot of which the Town is built. And again in the 7th Book of his History after he has given an account of the expedition of David, King William's brother, into Syria & his return he adds Boethius belevs that the Toun, which was befor called Alectum was by this Earl David who landed safe there called Deidonum I am rather of the mind it was called Taodonum the name being composed of Tay & Dun, Buchanan says, he is the only Author I find Alectum in.

Now in the first place as to what Buchanan says, in Angus are these Towns (or citys) Coupar & Dundee, may it not seem strange to any that will duley reflect on this passage that Mr Buchanan, that was to give a geographical description of the Shires and Countys of Scotland & of the principal Towns in them, should not, when he was writing his History within a few Miles of Angus, have informed himself better than to publish to the World what might be so easily refuted by any Angusian? Or may it not be Supposed that too much partiality & humour to Vilifie Mr Boethius and the place of his Nativity moved him not only to put Coupar, an Obscure & inconsiderable Country Hamlet as it then was, not only on a level with the Antient famous and opulent city of Dundee, but also to give it the preference when in the meantime he makes no mention of Forfar, Brichen, Montrose, & Arbroath which he might easily have known to have been Royal Burghs befor his time which Coupar then had not, nor as yet has the least pretensions to. So that is Obvious he might as well have said in Angus are these Towns Kerrimuir & Dundee but we must be allowed to say, this would have been an unaccountable mistake (not to say blunder), because Mr Buchanan might upon an enqwery have easily known that there is to be found among the Antient records of Dundee an Edect by King David Bruce directed to all Justices, Sherreffs, & all public Officers commanding them to discharge all publick markets to be held at the Villages of Coupar, Kettnes, Kerrimuir, or Alyth because within the libertys of Dundee, & inhibiting all persons under the highest peneltys to repair to the said Villages for buying or selling any sorts of goods.

It may be further observed that a man of so Vast Learning & extraordinary skill in the Latin language as Mr Buchanan was, could not also but know that Urbis an Appellation he gives to Coupar a mean Village Equally with Dundee, is never in the Roman Authors applied but to Citys & Towns of better note. Thus Rome is often by Livy & others, both Historians & Poets, by way of eminence called Urbs, & consuqwently by Mr Buchanan's

way of Expression Coupar in Angus a Mean Village must have a Tittle equal to Rome, once the Capitol of the Roman Empire. But further, Boethius, says he, with a great deal of Ostentation calls Dundee Deidonum to give a flattering compliment to the place of his birth. But, with all Submission to this excellent author, it is neither to be reckoned vain glory nor flattery, or whatever others since his ambition may be taken in, to relate what his Ancestors had delivered to him for an undoubted truth. And if, Mr Boyes has complimented the place of his nativity in this, 'tis no more than he ought to have done, since he has written and published a History of Scotland, And it is what the greatest Historians and Poets have done befor him of which some instances are now to be deduced.

As Hector Boethius denominates himself Deidonanus, so doth the incomparable Historian Titus Livius, denominating himself Patavinus from Patavium the City where he was born and Several times makes very respectful mention of it in his History. Particularly in his 10th Book of his first Decad, he hath recorded to the perpetual honour of his countrymen that Signal defeat they gave the Grecian's Fleet, which attempted to land in Italy under the command of Cleonymus, the Lacedemonian. This admirable and unparalleled Historian, after he has given a full account of the Engagment & of the valiant behaviour of the Patavians his countrymen and of the rest of the Cleonymus, with scarce fifth part of his fleet adds, the memorial of this victory is yearly celebrated the same day of the year at Patavium by a Solemn Engagment of ships upon the river that runs thro' the city.

As Horace called Pindar the Thebian Swan from the harmony of his poems, so Virgil is called the Mantuan Swan from Mantua, near which he was born. And all have naturally a respect for their Native Country, so Virgil in all his writings respectfully mentions Mantua, in his Ecologues he laments the calamities the Mantuans sustained when Caesar Octavianus made distribution of their land among his Veteran troops by way of reward for their Service in the Civil wars, In his Georgicks he celebrates the fertility of its soil, And particularly in the 10th Book of his Aneis he gives the honourable account of its being called Mantwa, as Hector Boethius does of Dundee, tho' indeed both these great men, Livie & Virgil, the one deservedly called the prince of latin Historians as the Other is of the Roman Poets, have much after the same manner, as Buchanan reflects upon Boethius, been censured by carping commentators & humourous criticks (whom nothing can please) for the account they have transmitted to after ages, of the place of their Nativity so difficult is it to escape the Obloquy & detraction of Petulant and Censorius wills.

Ovid also in his Poems hath not forgotten Sulmo where he was born, nor Horace, Venusium, the Town where he drew his first breath, and from which he was called the Venusian Poet. He frequently not only celebrates Apulia his native contray but likewise the Villa, Mecaenas complimented him with in the country of the Sabines; and in his Odes often represents Tibur (now Tivolo), where he had a lodging, as a very pleasant & agreeable place.

To these Instances may be aded that of our very learned & pious countryman Horentius Volusinus (or Willison), who was contemporary with Buchanan, who in his Excelent Treatie de Tranquillitate Animi, hath represented Elgin where he was born, and the country as one of the pleasantest places in the World, and its Church as one of the finest & most magnificent Structures. And from it he seems to have taken the Model of his Temple of Tranquwality which he not only Rhetorically but Philosophically descants upon.



Indeed it must be owned that Mr Buchanan has been very Ingenious in the Account of his life written by himself two years befor his death in telling us he was born in Lennox in Villa rustica, probably not so good as Kirmuir or Coupar in Angus, but had it been as considerable a place as Dundee he wanted not Rhetorick enough nor would he have neglected to give us an encomium of it, as he gives of some other Towns of Scotland. But, Boethius having written his History three years befor him, which met with General applause and approbation, and having taken to himself the Tittle of Deidonanus as Titus Livius doth of Patavinus from Patavium where he was born, it was a Tacit discomending of Boethius to disprove the name he had given this Antient City, and which he thought it his greatest Honour to be intitlled by, tho' at the same time he wrote his History he was principal at the King's College, Aberdeen, to which honourable Office he was called from the University at Paris as was also Mr Willm Hay who Professed Philosophy there. Both Dundee men as the learned Mr Kerr in his Notes upon his Donaedes observed from the records of that College, and as Mr Hector Boethius was first Principal there, so Mr Wm Hay was next Principal.

After what hath been said it seems plain that Mr Boethius is so far from deserving censure for what he hath said of Dundee (which was the place of his Nativity as he himself informs us in his discription of the Kingdom of Scotland where he hath these words Deidonum, quae Mihi Patria est, Alectum Nomenatium) that he would have been guilty of the greatest neglect if he had not recorded in his History the very considerable passage befor narratted, which it may be easely conceived, he might when he wrote have Sufficient Vouchers for & information off. Nay he was a person of a very greatfull & generous disposition, for as he has upon very good ground given this Antient City a place in his History, so he has greatly recorded the places, where he made so commendable acquaintance with the Muses. Particularly the University of Paris, in the 10th Book of his History where after he has given an Account of the League made betwixt Achaius King of Scotland and Charles the great, he relates that this Excelent Emperor & King founded that University, and runs out with a great Eloquence & flewency of Expression in its commendation. From thence he was called, as just now observed, because of his singular Endowments to be first Principal of the King's College of Aberdeen.

Mr Buchanan further adds I find the name Alectum in Boethius only. Boethius indeed whenever he makes mention of this place befor David, Earl of Huntingdon's arrival here who changed its name (as befor related) calls it Alectum. But granting this Antient name be not found in any other Scottish Historian, this does not invalidate what Boethius says, since it is well known that the Highlanders who retain the Irish or as it is commonly pronounced Erse language (once the general language of Scotland) to this day call Dundee, Alect, which Buchanan who was born upon the borders of the Highlands, and cannot be Supposed to have been Ignorant of the Irish or Erse language might easely have known, so that he has rather exposed himself than Boethius by this remark.

In the last place Mr Buchanan's matter of the name, which he advances in Opposition to that given by Mr Boethius, comes a little to be considered. I think, says he, it should not be called Deidonum or Dundee as Boethius would have it, but rather Taodunum or Duntay the name being composed of Dunum the law or hill above the Town and Tay on whose brink it stands. But Since he says he finds the name Alect in Boethius only, which nevertheless as just



When his Brother the King heard that he was return'd, supposing long time befor that he had been dead, he came

now said 'tis plain was the Antient name of this place, it may be reasonably asked if Mr Buchanan had the name Taodunum from any other Author? No, he does not, nor could he aver it, he only thinks it to be so, And Boethius thinks otherwise and upon as good ground at least. Besides it may be referred to the Judgment of this Honourable Audience whethar Duntay as Buchanan would have it or Dundee as Boethius would have it might more naturally and Easily in process of time come to be pronounced Dundee.

For a Confirmation of this we shall only add what Sir George McKenzie, a man universally acquainted with Learning and Singularly well skilled in heraldry says. After telling us in the first chapter of the first Book of his Heraldry, that of some Antiquities and Games, some of which he mentions, There is no record but Heraldry, adds in the same page, that some Touns have taken for their Arms, the Badge of the Saint that was their patron, as Dundee, the pot and lillies, which is the badge of the Virgin Mary. And Chapter 19th he tells us the Royal Burgh of Dundee bears Azur a pot of growing Lillies Argent and the Word or Motto (which the same very learned & Judicious Author says is ordinary relative to and Explanatory of the Arms) is in an Escrol above Dei Donum and accordingly the Toun of Dundee has an Extract of, this bearing, from the Lyon Herald in King Charles 2d's time with this addition for the Crest, Lillies of the Same. And for Supporters Two Dragons Vert with their Tails, rowed Underneath. This bearing hath been some years past, as it is this prefix to our Aureum Carmen by a very skilfull hand. Some do affirm that there should be another motto, Candore et Prudentiam underneath, Candore with respect to the whitness of the Lillies, Prudentia with respect to the Supporters, this may not perhaps be thought amiss in the bearing of the Toun of Dundee since the Honourable Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness (not to mention others) hath in the Escrol above the Arms of that Familie, Spemnit Pericula Virtus, and below Consilio et Cura. But, not to insist on this, is it not Obvious to any thinking person, that nothing could have been better devised than this bearing, most compendiously & plainly to contain & represent to the mind at one single View and glance of the Eye, the Whole of this History we have been relating And which Boethius might have founded something of his Narrative upon, and is not in the least invalidated by all that Mr Buchanan says, merely, as it would seem, out of humour to raise his own Esteem & depress that of Boethius. So that upon the Whole Some criticks discover their Unaquaintdness with at least this part of the Scottish History who would have had a Taodunanus instead of Deidonanus in the Inscription of the Toun house. This much we thought fit to say in Vindication of Mr Boethius.

I find that later Historians find fault with Mr Buchanan for Several things. And particularly Mr Maitland, in his History of Scotland, reckons Mr Buchanan has only Transcribed Mr Boethius leaving out some things and altering others with many additions. How should this cause the writers of history to be Very Cautious of the Characters of those that have gone befor them And have wrote the History of the times they themselves are treating of. For, to be sure, as they make free with the Character of those that have gone befor them, it will provoke others that come after them to Enquire into the truth of the censures that they have cast upon others in their Histories.

speedily unto Dundee to welcome him home, shewing himself most glad of his return, in so much that he caused publick processions to be celebrated throughout the realme to give God thanks that had thus restored his brother home into his Country.

Earl David also, according as he had Vowed, builded a Church in the field commonly called the Wheatfield, and dedicating it in honour of the Virgin Mary, made it a parish Church.

At a parliament also after this, Holden at Dundee it was granted unto him to build an Abby in what place it should please him within Scotland, and to endow it with lands and rents as he should think fit.

Earl David not refusing the grant and Benevelence of the the King his brother builded an Abbey called Lundoris, for Monks of the order of St. Bennet.

There were also, besides its old, many new priveledges granted at this Parliament unto the Toun of Dundee which endures to this day.

It may appear strange that such a great & spacious fabrick as St. Mary's Church and Steeple are should be said to be undertaken by any one person, Especialy what a Noble Structure it has been befor the West end of the Cross which adjoined to the Steeple was destroyed, but it does not appear so wonderfull if we consider what a Meritorious Work the building of Churches, Abbeys, and other religious Edifices was deemed in those days.

Besides it is said that in the beginning of this Century there was seen in the Vatican at Rome (and perhaps is yet to be seen) a Mandate by the Pope for a Collection throughout all Christendom for building a Church at Dundee about that time, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of the same, if we Consider that this Expedition was undertaken at the desire of the Pope. And which is that which Historians call the third

Dr. Wm.  
Raitt when  
at Berne in  
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Crusade, and is that wherein Earl David acted a very considerable part, and had been exposed to many dangers and difficultys during that Crusade and in his return to his own Country, when it must be alowed he spent the far greatest part of his Revenues, it is therefore Probable that the reigning Pope being informed of this upon Earl David's Application would not have refused such a Mandate, especially in performance of a Vow to the Virgin Mary, this being no unusual practice in those times. In proof of these we shall only mention that the Cathedral of St. Andrews, the ruins of which are yet to be seen as an evedence of its former Magnificence, was in a great manner built by a Collection thro' Christendom granted by the Pope of Rome as antient records, if they are to be found, testifie.

Ever after this, during the time of Popery, the Virgin Mary was supposed the Tutelary Saint of Dundee, though Saint Clement was the Tutelary Saint of Old Alectum, who had a Stately Church in this city dedicated to him.

King William died in the 49th year of his reign & in the year of Christ 1214 (g) and was buried in Aberbrothick befor the high Altar in the Quiere, his brother Earl David of Huntingdon died in 1219 and was burried within an Abbey in England.

(g) King William laid the first foundation of the Town of Perth in 1210, being so called from the gentleman to whom the ground belonged, the reason this toun's being builded is as follows, King William having come for some time to reside in the Town of Bertha he had not been long there when there chanced such a flood by an inundation of the two rivers Tay & Almond, that thro' vilence of the Stream the Town Walls were born down. And much people in the toun was drowned befor they could make any shift for themselves, in so much that though the King with his wife and most part of his familie escaped out of that great danger and jeopardy, his youngest son named John with his Nurse and 12 other Women perished and 20 other of his Servants besides. Then after this he founded Perth, and, to advance the dignity and Agmentation of this toun, he granted Sundrie priviledges & freedoms thereto, that it might the sooner rise in riches and Wealth.

Alexander, the grand-son of King William, mounted the

1249. Throne after his Father's decease. He gave a

Charter confirming all priviledges that his father had given to the Toun of Dundee, as also confirming all the priviledges that this Antient City had

1285. enjoyed from the earliest times. He died in the

thirty-fourth year of his reign leaving the throne to his grand-daughter the Daughter of the King of Norway named Margaret, but She dyed befor she came to Scotland in her very young years, and much trouble was brought upon this kingdom as shall just now appear from the following particular.

After the death of King Alexander Third's Grand-daughter, he being suddenly taken away himself in 1285 as befor observed by a fall from an horse and leaving none other behind him, the whole posterity of his Father Alexander 2d & Grand-father the Lyon being extinct, the right of the Crown fell to the heirs of David, Earl of Huntingdon & Garrioch, youngest brother to William the Lyon. He had left three daughters. The eldest Margaret married to Allan Lo/ of Galloway, the Second Isobel to Robert Bruce (surnamed ye Noble) Lord of Annandale & Cleveland. (h). The youngest Adda, married to Henry

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(h) I shall hear give an Account of the family of Bruce from Mr Maitland's History of Scotland, He says this family is of French or Norman Extraction, for the first, he finds, Robert de Bruce who came into England with

William ye Conqweror A.D. 1066 and being one of the chief favourites, William conferred upon him no less than forty-three Manors or Lordships in the East Riding of Yorkshire & 51 in ye West Riding of Said County, besides he is said to have got from the King of Scotland, the Lordship of Anandale & with the lands extending from Donegal & Stranit, to the confines of Cumberland & becoming a Vassal to David 1st King of Scotland he, together with Bernard Baliol, befor the Battle of the Standart endavoured to bring about an Accomodation between Scotland & England, but his Overture being rejected he renounced his allegiance to David, and returned to the English Army. And having given his Scottish Estate to Robert, his second son, he left him with the King of Scotland, who, soon after commencing a War against England, Robert was taken prisoner by his own father.



Hastings, an English man, who having no just title to the Crown, the contention rested betwixt the posterity of the Elder sisters, for Allan, Lord of Galloway, leaving no sons by his Wife Margaret, his Eldest daughter, Dornagilla (*i*) of Galloway, married John Balliol a man of great power & lands both in Scotland, England, and France. And bare to him John Balliol afterwards King. Robert Bruce by his wife, Isobel of Huntingdon, had Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick (by marriage of Martha, Heritrix thereof) and died the time of Wallace wars. His Eldest son,

To Adam his Eldest son he left most of his lands in England A.D. : 1141, but Peter, his Great Grand child & last male branch dying without Issue the Estate was devided betwixt 4 daughters, whereby the name of Bruce became Extinct in England. The Scotish branch had better luck, for Robert the son Lo/ of Anandale was succeeded by William his son by the Lady Isobel, natural daughter of William ye Lyon, to William succeeded Robert Lo/ of Anandale who married Isobel second daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon & Garrioch, one of the three sisters and heiresses of John Scot, Earl of Huntingdon, and last Count Palatine of Chester, by this match the family of Bruce became very Potent and to him succeeded his son Robert, who was one of the Competitors for ye Croun of Scotland, in right of his mother. This Robert Bruce would not own John Baliol for King, & that he might not be compelled to do this he gave all his lands he had in Scotland to his son Robert, by Isobel de Clare sister to Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, this Robert according to the folly of the times in his juvenal days, receved the sign of ye Cross preparatory to his making an Expedition into the holy land as did likewise Adam de Keliontack Earl of Carrick. The latter dying at Acen in Palastine left a beautifull young widow, who being married by Robert he was in her right titled Earl of Carrick. And having had many children by her, the Eldest was

Robert Bruce, since King of Scotland. Robert Bruce, the father, dying in Annandale in 1295, and Robert his son now Earl of Carrick, although he was possessed of the family Estate in Scotland, would never acknowledge John Baliol for King.

(*i*) Dornagilla mother to King John Baliol founded here a Monastery of Fransiscans or of Gray Friars, it had no revenues and was only Supported by Alms. Lady Beatrix Douglas, relect of Willm Earl of Errol, gave to these friars one hundred pounds Scots for Supporting them in their Extremity & for the reperations of their Monastery, & upon which account the said friars and their Successors were oblidged daily to say Mass at the High Altar. And if the Countess, as she designed, should build with the Church an Altar in honour of the 3 Kings, than the said Mass should be said daily at the Altar consecrated to the said Kings. As declared by the Indenture betwixt the above Countess and James Lindsay, Vicar of Scotland, and the Warden of the Con-

vent, which consisted of fourteen bretheren who sign the Capitular Act at Dundee, 25 November 1482. It was confirmed at Lanark

1490. by a General Chapter of all the Wardens held there, 11 July

1490. These brethren went barefoot and wore no shirts.

Robert Bruce, was the famous King Robert Bruce and was the grand-son of the competitor, and not the Son as the most of Historians have without duley considering the same taken to be, as is Evedent from Note (*h*).

Dornagilla of Galloway claimed the Croun as heir to Margaret, Eldest daughter of Prince David. Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, albeit son to Isobel second daughter, yet contended that in feudal succession, the first Male ought to succeed befor a woman standing in the same degree, as a son excludeth his sister from succession although she be Elder. And therefor he and Dornagilla of Galloway, standing in the second degree from Prince David, he ought to be preferred to her. As for her son John Baliol, he could claim no right but by her, and likewise was a degree farther off from Prince David. The like practice had fallen out some ten years befor, in Hugh the first Duke of Burgandy, whose Eldest son, Hugh (dying befor his father) left a daughter Iola, Countess of Nevers, who claimed to succeed her grandfather Hugh ye 4th, notwithstanding Robert, second son to the same Hugh 4th, was preferred to her and succeeded the Duke of Burgandy. If the second son in feudal inheritance succeed befor the Eldest son's daughter, far more ought the Nephew to succeed befor ye Niece. The right of succession being thus made doubtfull, the competitors were so powerfull that they drew the greatest part of the kingdom into two equal factions, so that it seemed impossable to settle the controversy at home, without running into a most pernicious civil war.

The States of Scotland to prevent this mischief thought it fittest to submit the arbitrimint of that plea to Edward 1st surnamed Longshanks, King of England, and that upon divers weighty reasons, for he and his father, King Henry 3d, being joined by many alliances of bonds and friendship to the two last kings of Scotland, had lived in great amity & concord with them, receiving & interchanging many favours & kind

duties, the two competitors also, Bruce & Baliol, had as great lands in England as in Scotland, (so that he and he only) was able to make them stand to reason. Finally, the States of Scotland, not being able to determine the plea, there was no prince besides more powerfull, and in appearance more like to compose the controversy without great bloodshed, this Motion was in Seceret very greedily embraced by King Edward, hoping in so troublesome a Water to find again full fishing, either by drawing the kingdom of Scotland under his direction & Subjection, or at least under his homage, as lord-paramount & superior : considering the difficulty to determine the question at home, and the intrest he had in both parties, being (for a great part of their Estates) his Vassels or Subjects ; his great power also, having (besides Irland) a great part of France under his dominion. And the Low Countrys his assured confederats, gave great encouragment. Neither wanted he great friendship in Scotland, having at that time many of the great Noblemen in Scotland Vassals & feudaries to himself for many lands which they held in England, partly for great Services done to himself & his father, partly lying within Northumberland, and the border shires ; then holden by the Scots in fee of England, partly also by interchange of Marrages and Successions betwixt the two nations which for a long time had lived in perfect Amity, as if it had been one kingdom. And to make the controversy more fearfull, he stirred up Eight other competitors besides Bruce & Baliol, Florence Earl of Holland (descended of Ada, sister to William the Lyon) ; Patrick Dumbar Earl of March, Sir Walter Ross, Sir Nicholas Soules, Sir Roger Mandevile, Sir John Cumine of Badenach (these five were descended of a younger daughter of Allan Lo/ of Galloway) Sir William Vescie begoten upon King Alexander 2d's bastard daughter, but pretended to be legitimate. And John Hastings, Lo/ Abergaveny, descended of Ada, youngest daughter to Prince David of Huntingdon.

Having thus prepared matters he came to Berwick, and met with the States of Scotland, to whom he promised to decide the controversy according to Equity; which that it might seem more likely, he had brought from France sundrie of the most famous lawyers of that age. He choised also out of the States of Scotland, assembled, Twelve of the wisest and most Honourable, to whom he joined the like number of English as Assessors to him in his Arbitriment. At this meeting, by the doubtful answers of Lawyers, and number of new pretendents, he made

1291. the matter more difficult, and appointed a New Convention at Norham, in the borders, the year following.

Difficultys thus increasing, and the Earl of Holland having on foot a great army to take the Crown of Scotland by Force, (which their own Stories affirm to have landed in Scotland and to have intercepted some strengths) at the meeting of Norham King Edward dealt seceretly, and by fit agents with the States of Scotland, for eschewing of imminent mischiefs, to become his subjects, he being descended of K. David's sister and so but two degrees further from the Crown of Scotland than Bruce or Baliol were. This being flatly refused by all, he betook him to his other design, and first dealt Secretely with Robt Bruce, promising to dicern in his favours, if he would take the Croun of Scotland holden of him, and do him homage for it. But he Stoutly refused to subject a free nation to any Over-Lord. Whereupon King Edward called for John Baliol, who knowing that he was not so much favoured of the States of Scotland, easily condecended to King Edward's desire. And being by him declared King of Scotland the States desirous of peace conveyed him to Scone where he was crowned Anno 1292 and all except Bruce swore to him obedience when he took possession of the kingdom. William Umfraville, the Governour of the castle of Dundee, was the only person refused to yeild up the fortresses he possessed, being Governour also of the Castle of Forfar, for having considered Edward's decision as



irregular And the Act that had been made so too, he could not depend upon it as a warrant to deliver up the fortresses committed to his trust by any power then in being. He therefor judged it necessary for his indemnification, that the Regent's candidates and Edward himself should oblige themselves by Charter to indemnifie him in case he should be called to an account for giving up the said Castles. Sometime after, Duncan McDuff Earl of Fife was killed by the Lord Abernethy, (a man of great power in those times, allied both with the Cumines & Baliol). The Earl's brother finding the King Partial in the administration of justice, summoned him to compear befor the King of England in Parliament, where being present, and sitting beside King Edward (after he had done him homage) when he was called upon thought to answer by a procurator, but he was forced to rise and stand at the Bar. This indignity greiving him greatly, he resolved to free himself of this bondage. At the same time war breaking out betwixt England and France, King Edward sent Ambassadors to the Parliament of Scotland to send aid to him, as now being their Over-Lord. There came also other Ambassadors from France desiring the Antient league to be renewed the King and States of Scotland renewed the league with France in manner following, Viz. :—

William, Bishop of St. Andrews & Matthew Bishop of

1295. Dunkeld with Sir John Sowles & Sir Ingram Umfraville

were sent into France to renew the Antient league which they accordingly did and for the greater confirmation of the Same, the eldest daughter of Charles Earl of Valloys & Angive, brother to King Philip, was promised in marriage unto Edward Baliol, the son of King John, which Edward, should enjoy lands of yearly rent to the Sum of £1551 Sterling in places not of the Domains belonging to the Crown, as Ballieville, Dampiere, Harcourte, & Horny which his Father held in France with Lanark, Kidion, Maldesey, Cunningham & the castle of Dundee with the appurtenances in Scotland. And hereto was anexed

a provision that if those Signories & places Exceeded £1551 Sterling of yearly revenues, then should the Surplage remain to the King of Scotland, but if the same should not amount to that Sum, then the same was to be made up out of other rents in Scotland or otherwise as should bee thought meet. And further the said sum of £1551 sterling in yearly rent was assign'd as it were the Dowry of the said lady to enjoy to herself during her life after her Husband's decease, if her happ were to Survive him.

In consideration whereof King Philip convenanted to content and pay unto King John, in name of ye marriage money, the Sum of 60,000 Crowns or as others write £25,000 sterling. The Charter containing the Articles covenants and agreements of this marriage and league above beareth date at Paris 23d day of October 1295, and the letters Procuratorie made by King John unto the said Bishop of St Andrews and his associates is dated at Stirling the 3d July same year.

The King of England's suit was rejected, because the pretended Surrender and homage was made by King John Baliol privately without consent of the parliament. Edward who had forseen all these things, had drawn Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick with his friends, Enemies to Baliol, and divers Noblemen of Scotland, who held lands of him in England, to bring such forces as they could make to assist him in the French War : But withall taking truce with the French for some months, he suddenly turned his arms destined against France towards Scotland. His Navy was Vanqwish'd at Berwick and Eighteen of his ships taken, yet this land host by means of the Brucian Faction and the Engleshed Scots Noblemen, took the Toun of

1296. Berrwick with great Slaughter. And shortly thereafter,

Dunbar, Edinburgh, & Stirling, in and about these castles, he had killed or taken Captives the greatest part of the Scottish Noblemen, so that Crossing the Forth the Blow being sudden, he found no preparation for resistance. The

inhabetants of Dundee having heard of the Cruel & unjust proceedings of Edward, expecting to receive no more mercy at his hands than others had met with, resolved to make all the resistance they could, but not being able to withstand his conquering hand any longer, they put all the richest goods and Effects in the place into the great Church. And many also of the principal Inhabitants of the place also took refuge therein as to a place of Sanctiuary which might well have been thought to be the case if he had had any regard to religion, all people in those days rather paying Suppersticious reverence to the places of Worship. But Our ravager was not led by a principal of religion but by a hellish rage, for having no sooner made himself master of the Town & Castle than he went on with Cruelty killing all he could get, and seting fire to the Church burnt it with all people that had taken refuge therein, And the riches lodged there, leaving a Garison of Englishmen in the place to repair its Fortifications & keep it in Subjection to him. And going further East, Baliol rendred himself to King Edward at Montrose and was sent by sea unto England, where he remained Captive, till such time as by the Intercessions of the Pope, he was set at Liberty, Swearing, and giving hostages never to return unto Scotland. King Edward came to Scoon and took upon him the Crown of Scotland, as forfeited by the rebellion of his homages Baliol. He sent for the Nobles of Scotland who remained, that they, with such as were his captives, might Swear homage to him as their leige Lord and King, those who refused were detained prisoners.

King Edward thinking now that all was sure for him in Scotland left John Plantagenet (some call him Warran) Earl of Surrey, & Sir Hugh Cressingham, Treasurer, and returned to prosecute the French War, taking such of the Nobility of Scotland as he feared along with him, with their followers, the great men of Scotland being either imprisoned by King Edward or Sworn to his Obedience, And tied thereto by reason

of their lands holden of the Crown of England. The rest either fled into the Isles or highlands, or thought it sufficient to defend their own till better times.

But while men of Power neglected the publick cause of the liberty of Scotland William Wallace a youth of Honourable Birth being son to Malcom Wallace of Ellerslie (k) but of mean power, having first in private killed many of the Englishmen of the Garrisons as he could overtake them, by these Exploits became so encouraged, being a man of Invincible hardiness, incredible Strength of Body, and withall very wise and circumspect, that gathered his friends and neighbours, and by jeopardies and Stratagems, divers times cut out great numbers of the Enemy : the report thereof drew to him such as affect the liberty and welfare of their country and had courage to hazard themselves for vindicating thereof, he performed some Valiant Exploits.

(k) William Wallace was brought up in Dundee and received his Education there at the Grammar School with all other parts of Learning fit for his rank in life, And here he began by times to shew his manhood and Noble Spirit for liberty Abhorring that this Antient & free kingdom should be held in unjust subjection by the English Monarch. One day some words having been Exchanged betwixt the English Governour of Dundee his son whom they called Selbie and these coming to Some height Young Selbie begun ridiculing both Wallace and his country which Wallace could not put up with, Selbie seeing a Dagger by Wallace side demanded it of him who would not give it. Selbie thought to have taken the same by force, but Wallace being a Strong young man resisted him and run him thro' with the Daggar Notwithstanding he was surrounded by his Attendants and having made his escape got into An Inn sparing none that would have stopt him in his flight, having told the landlady of the Inn what he had doon and how they were pursuing him, she disguised him for fear of the pursuers putting upon him a russet gown above his Cloaths and a Woman's head-dress upon his head giving him a rock and Spindle in his hand, this was the situation he was in when the Englishmen came and searched for him, but not knowing him missed their prize at which Wallace laughed heartily. The Governour after this called a Justice Aire summoning all the landed Gentlemen to appear before him, Wallace perceiving he could no longer abide in Dundee with safety crossed the river of Tay and went to Ellerslie with all speed, being his Father's Estate, and where he abode and was joyfully received by his friends. Thus had Wallace when very young (for this was before the 20th year of his age) begun to assert the liberty of his country. And gave a Specimen at that time by this action of what he should soon after prove, a Terror and dread as well as Scourge to his enemies, and a restorer of Liberty to his countrymen.



An Army of Ten Thousand men led by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster and the Earl of Warrene was defeat'd by Wallace at Biggar. An Assemblie at the Forrest Kirk choiced Wallace to be Warden of Scotland and Vicerory in Baliol's absence, in Which Office he so Valiantly behaved himself that in a Short Space he recovered all the Strengths on the borders, And brought the South parts of Scotland to good quiet. The English fearing the loss of all, subtely took truce for one year beginning in February in June following they proclaimed a Justice-aire to be holden at Glasgow and Air, the 18th of that month, thinking to intrap Wallace and all his friends, and under colour of law to cut them off at the day appointed. All landed men according to the custom assembling to this court, the Englishmen condemned them of Felony, and hanged them presently. Among the rest Sir Ronald Crawford, Shireff of Air, uncle to Wallace, Sir Bryce Blair, Sir Neil Montgomerie, and many of the Barrons of Kyle-Cunningham, Carrick & Clidesdale. Those that escaped by flight advertised Wallace, who chanced to come later than the rest. He, assembling such of the Country as detesting so horrible a fact, extremly hated the authors thereof, in the beginning of the night seceretly entered into Air, set fire unto the places where the Englishmen after that Fact were securly Sleeping, and Suffered none to escape. The Garison of the Castle Issued forth to Quench the fire, but An Ambush, laid for the purpose, entred the house, and made it sure. The next morning Wallace came to Glasgow where the Lord Henry Percy had retired from Air the day befor him, he expelled them with great Slaughter. The Victory he so hotly pursued, that immedately thereafter, he took the castle of Stirling, recovered Argyle and Lorn, with the toun of St Johnston, and country about, thence he traveled thro' Angus & Merans, taking in all the Strengths untill he came to Aberdeen, which he found forsaken of the Englishmen, who had fled by Sea, with the Lord Henry Beaumont, an English Lord who had

married the Heretrix of the Earldom of Buchan named Cumine. Thus all the North Country was reduced to the Obedience of Wallace except the Castle of Dundee. While he lay at the Seige hereof, news came of the approach of the English Army, led by John Earl of Warrene and Surrey, and Sir Hugh Cressingham, with a great number of Northumberland men, and such of the Scots as held with England to the number of 30,000. Wallace having with him 10,000 men hardned in arms, met them beside Stirling on the North side of ye Forth, which, having no Fords at that place, was passable only by a Wooden Bridge, this he on purpose had caused to be weakened, so that the one half of the Host being past, the bridge broke with the great weight of their Baggage. These who were come over Wallace charged suddenly befor they were put in order, and cut the most part in pieces with their leader Cressingham; the rest seeking to escape drowned in the Water, the Earl of Warrenne with those that escaped, was assailed by Malcom Earl of Lennox, Captain of Stirling Castle, and being hotly pursued by Wallace hardly escaped himself flying into Dunbar, a castle then belonging to Patrick, Earl of March. In this Battle, fought the 13th of September 1297, there died no Scotsman of remark, but Andrew Murray of Bothwell. The English Garrisons hearing of this discomfiture, fled from all places, so that befor the last of September, all the Strengths of Scotland were recovered except Berwick and Roxburgh.

After these Victories, he held a Parliament at St Johnstoun as Warden of Scotland, and Settled the Whole Country, causing the Nobility, to swear to be faithfull to the State, till such time as they might condescend who should be King. Patrick Earl of Dunbar refusing to acknowledge the authority of this Parliament, was chassed out of Scotland, and because the years bypast the ground had not been manured, and great famine threatened the land, Wallace assembled a great host and entred

England, where he remained all Winter, and the Spring following, living upon the enimies, and enriching his Soldiers by their Spoil, during which time the English durst never encounter him in the field. Only at the first entery King Edward with a great army of raw Soldiers came against him in the plain of Stanmore, but perceving the discipline and resolution of Wallace's host, befor they came nearer than half a mile, drew back his Army and retired. Wallace for fear of Ambush, kepted his Soldiers in order, and did not pursue. Thus King Edward left his country to the mercy of a provoked enemy, and notwithstanding that he promised Battle, yet he kept himself closs till a peace was concluded for five years, Berwick & Roxburgh being delivered to the Scots.

Scotland thus enjoying perfect liberty, Wallace being earnestly requested by the French King to the end that his special Captains might be kept in military exersise during the peace, sailed over to France with fifty of them in his company. He was encountred in the way by Thomas of Charters (commomly called Thomas Longoville) who with sixteen sail invested the Seas, but boarding Wallace's ship he was taken by him, and thereafter fought most Valiantly under him & King Robert Bruce, for the liberty of Scotland. After his landing in France he was employed in war against the English, who at that time possessed the Dutchy of Guyon & Burdeaux. Them he defeated in Sundrie Skirmishes, but in a short time he was called home by some of his friends in Scotland, for King Edward, understanding his absence, and pretending he had broken the peace in Guyon, dealt with Robert Bruce Earl of Carrick, and his friends, with such Noblemen in Scotland as held lands in England, or envayed Wallace's glory, showing that it was a shame for them to Suffer Wallace a mean Gentlemen to rule Scotland, while any of the blood royal did remain, so promising his assistance to Robert Bruce, he sent a great Army into Scotland and by the help of the Brucian

faction and Englished Noblemen, he easily Obtained the Greatest Strengths of Scotland. Wallace returned the next Summer. And Seceretly gathering a Number of his special followers who had lurked till his coming back, on a Sudden Surprised St Johnston by Stratigem, and pursuing his Victory hotly chased the English out of Fife. Upon the report hereof all the rest of his Followers, came from their lurking holes by whose assistance he recovered divers Strengths, Lo/ William Douglas took the castle of Sanquhair by a stratigem, and finding the English Captains of the nearest Garrisons to come and beseige him, he sent Secretely to Wallace, who coming with his power not only raised the Seige, but chased all the English Garrisons out of those quarters : from whence he came to the north parts, which he recovered with small difficulty except the Strong Castle of Dundee to which he laid Seige. The English, defending themselves manfully, were at length so hard put to it that they Offered to Surrender upon conditon they should have their lives preserved, but Wallace returned them for Answer that he would hang Morton, the English governour for his Master's Sake. But Ballingar an Englishman fled out of the Toun and Wrot to London the desperate State that Morton and his men were in.

The King grived at this fortunate Success of Wallace and understanding that he was envayed by the Earl of March, the Cumines, and divers Antient Noblemen, (to whose honour Wallace's renoun seem'd to derogate) he Stirred up Robert Bruce, Elder, his faction, perswading them that Wallace was Bruce's only Competitor for the Croun, having so made a Strong party for himself in Scotland. The next Spring he came with an Army of 40,000 men, Scots and English to Falkirk. The Scots Army was very great, being 30,000 strong if they had been all of one mind, for John Cumine, Lord of Cumbernald (who had an eye to the Croun) had perswaded the Lord John Stewart of Bute, being tutor and Grandfather by the mother



to the Lord James Stewart of Renfrew lately deceased, to contend with Wallace for the leading of the Vanguard, alleding the same belonged to the Lo/ Stewarts house by Antient privilege. Wallace refusing this, they parted.

Wallace recovered divers Castles and towns in the North ; and having greatly increased his army beseiged St Johnston, which surrendered to him. But as he was proceeding in his Victories, he was betrayed by his Familiar friend Sir John Menteith, to Aymer Vallance, who sent him into England, where by the command of King Edward he was put to Death, and his body qwartered, and sent into the principle Cities of Scotland to be set up for a terror to others. Thus was the end of that Valiant & justly renounced Worthy, who deserved a far more noble end. If King Edward had had any sence of honour in him when he got this Worthy Patriot in his power though he might still have detained him as an honourable prisoner yet would he have preserved his precious life as a pattern to his Nobles & others his Subjects to copy by, there being few such publick spirits in any nation who act with such disinterested Views as he did. (l)

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- (l) Envious death, who ruins all  
 hath wrought the sad lamented fall  
 of Wallace, & no more remains  
 of him, but what an urn contains  
 We ashes for our Heroe have  
 He for his Armour a cold grave  
 He left the Earth too low a State  
 and by his acts o'er came his fate  
 his Soul death has no power to kill  
 his noble deeds the World do fill,  
 with lasting trophies of his name  
 O hadst thou Vertue lov'd or fame  
 thou could not have insulted so  
 Over a brave betrayed foe,  
 Edward, nor seen these limbs expos'd  
 to publick shame, fit to be clos'd  
 as relicts in a holy Shrine  
 but now the infamy is thine  
 his end Crouns him with glorious days  
 And stains the brightest of thy Praise

This cruelty of King Edward did not insure his conquests to him, for Enemys arose where he least expected them, for as he returned from his last journey into Scotland, John Cumine and Robert Bruce, meeting together after a long conference of the State of their Country, perceived that notwithstanding he had promised to each of them a part of his help to obtain the Crown of Scotland, yet his intention was only to use their assistance to conquer and secure to himself, as he well declared by spoiling the Country of all monuments publick and private. Hereupon they agreed that Cumine should quit all his right to the Crown in favour of Bruce, And that Bruce should give him all his lands for his assistance. This Contract, written and Sealed by both parties, Bruce returned with the host, waiting a fit time to escape from King Edward. In the meantime, Wallace returning and recovering many places in Scotland, sent privately for Bruce to come home and take the Crown, and to his Brother Edward Bruce a Valiant Youth ; who coming out of Irland took Sundry Strengths in Annandale and Galloway, Cumine who kept Enmity at Wallace not enduring that Bruce should by this means come to that Crown, revealed the Contract betwixt him and Bruce to King Edward who delayed to cut off Robert Bruce, till such time as he might get the rest of his brethren into his hands.

Bruce was advertised of his danger by the Earl of Glocester (or as some Montgomery) his old friend, who had sent him a pair of Sharp Spurs, and Some Crowns of Gold, as if he had borrowed the same. Bruce, guessing the meaning of this, caused by night shoe three horses backwards and posted a way from Court with two of his company. On the fifth day (the way being bad being in Winter) he arrived at his own Castle of Lochmabane where he found his brother Edward with Robert Fleming, James Lindsay, Roger Kilpatrick, and Thomas of Charters, who told him how Wallace was betrayed by Sir John Mentieth, and the Cumine faction a few days befor,

immeditly thereafter they intercepted a Messenger with letters from Cummin to King Edward, desiring that Bruce should be dispatched in haste ; lest being a Nobleman much favoured by the Commons, he should raise greater Stirs, The Treachery of Cummine, only befor Suspected, was now made manifest, which so incensed the Lord Bruce, that, riding to Dumfries, and finding Cummine at the Mass in the Grayfriars. after he had Shewn him his letters, in impatience Stabbed him with his dagger. And others who were about him doing the like, not only dispatched him but also his Cousine Sir Edward

Cumine, and others who assisted him. This was done  
1306. on the 9th of Febrvary 1306.

The Bruce being rid of one enemy found a great number of others, even the whole puissant name of Cummine, with their allies the Earl of March, the Lord of Lorn, the Lord Abernethy, the Lord Soules. The most part of the North and all Galloway followed the Cumines. The Earl of March and Lord Willm Soules commanded the Merse with Berwick and the Borders, all which they yeilded to King Edward & maintained against Robert Bruce. At that same time his two Brethren, Thomas & Alexander Bruce, with Ronald Crawford younger secretly landed in Galloway, were taken by Duncan Mackdougall a great man in Galloway, & sent to K : Edward who caused them all three to be hanged. On the other side Assembled to him, besides these above-named, the young Lord James Douglas (who hearing of his father's death he returned from France where he was at School & stayed a while with his kinsman Wm Lamberton, Bishop of St Andrews) Earl Malcom Lennox (Earl John of Athol although of the Cummins blood, yet being father-in-law to Ed : Bruce) Sir Neil Campbell, Sir Gilbert Hay, John Somerville, David Barclay, Alexander & Simon Frazer, Sir Robert Boyde, Sir William Halliburton, with Sundry who had stood with Wallace befor. With this Company he passed to Scoon and took upon him the Croun of Scotland, in

1306. April 1306. After this he gathered an Army intending to besiege St Johnston, but finding his power too weak he retired to Methven, where he was unexpectedly assulted and discomfited by Sir Aymer Vallance, but with small loss of men, except some that were taken, as Sir Randle Barclay, Frazer, Inchmartine, Somerville, & Sir Hugh Hay who were constrained to swear homage to King Edward.

The Commons, discouraged with this hard success fearing the English, forsook the new King who had a few company of Gentlemen about him with whom he traveled towards Argyl, meaning to lurk for a time with his brother in law, Sir Neil Campbell, but he was encountred by the Way, by John of Lorn, cousine to John Cummine, and constrained to flee, though with little loss of men. After this Second defeat, he sent his Queen (being daughter to Gratney, Earl of Mar) with his brother Sir Neil Bruce, and John, Earl of Athol to the Castle of Kildrimmy in Mar. The King of England sent his son, prince Edward, with a mighty host to besiege this castle, The Queen hearing this fled to the Firth of Tain in Ross, but the Earl of Ross took her & her daughter, and sent them Captives into England. The Castle of Kildrimmy was traiterously burnt by one of the Garrison; all that were within it taken and hanged at the command of the English King.

King Robert, seeing Winter approaching & finding no retreat in the Mainland, retired with his friends to his old Friend Angus, Lord of the Isles, with whom he Stayed a Short time in Kentire, and after sailed into the Isle of Rauchline where he lurked all the Winter, every one thinking he was dead. The next Spring he landed quietly in Carrick and, on a sudden, intercepted his own Castle of Turnberry, the Lo/ Percy flying home out of it to his own Country. Sir James Douglas, departing thence seceretly, came into Douglas-Dale, and by means of Thomas Dickson, an Old Servant of his Father's, he recovered his own Castle of Douglas, & cast it



doun once again, and returned to King Robert in Cumnock. As it was shown him that Aymer de Vallance & John of Lorn, were coming with an Army against him, the King with 500 Valiant men kept themselves in a Strong place, waiting while Sir Aymer should invade; but took no heed to John of Lorn, who fetchinge compass, set upon his back with 800 men, and had well nigh enclosed him about. The King, perceiving the Danger, divided his men in three and appointed where they should meet at night, fled three Sundry ways. John of Lorn, having a Sloth hound, pursued still after the King, who, putting away all that were in his company save one man, fled into the Next Wood, and with great difficulty Escaped the Sloth hound, Sir Aymer, dissappointed of this enterprise, Shortly thereafter, with 1500 chosen men, very nigh surprised the King in Glentrole Wood, but the King, taking courage, resolutely defended the place, being very Strong, and killed divers of the first who assaulted them, so that the rest fled back. Therefor with more Courage he went into the feilds, and reduced Kyle & Cunningham to his Obedience. Sir James Douglas also, with three score of men, lying in Ambush at a Strait place in Cunningham, called the Neitherfoord, where Sir Philip Moubray was passing, with 1000 men against the King, being then in Kyle, killed many of them and put the rest to flight. On the tenth of May following, Sir Aymer, with 3000 men, came against the King, being then lying at Gauston in Kyle. King Robert hearing of his coming, though he had not above 600 men, came forth against him, at a place under Loudon hill, which he so fortified on either hand with dykes and fosses that the enemy could not enclose him on the sides, and so by the Stout & resolute Valiour of so few, Sir Aymer was put to flight, which he took so sore to heart, that he retired into England, and gave over his Office of Warden or Viceroy, John of Bretain Earl of Richmond, being sent into Scotland in his place.

King Robert after this passed into the North, leaving

Sir James Douglas on the Borders who taking his own Castle of Douglas by a Stratagem razed it to the ground, and in a few days chased all the English out of Douglas-dale Etrick Forrest & Jedburgh forrest, and took Sir Thomas Ranald the King's sister's son (who had followed the English ever since his Captivity), and Sir Alexander Stewart in Bonkle, Sir Alexr & Simon Frazer, meeting King Robert in the North, shewed him how John Cummine, Earl of Buchan, David, Lord Brechin, Sir John Moubray & the rest of the Cummine faction were gathering an army against him. Meantime by the assistance of his friends in these quarters, on a sudden he surprised the Castle of Inverness, the fame of which victory caused many other Strenghts to yeild, all which he overthrew and greatly increased the number of his friends. In his return, taking sickness at Inverary, Cummine set upon him. The King, after his friends for a time had defended him, recovering somewhat, went out to the field and so hardily assaulted his enemy at old Meldrum, that, although their number was far greater, yet they fled, with the like Success he set upon the King in Glenesk in Angus, where being shamefully put to flight, he fled into England with Sir John Moubray, and died soon after, Lord David of Brechin fortified his own Castle, but David, Earl of Athol, forced him to yeild it and himself to the King. Meantime Philip Frazer took the Castle of Forfar, and the King pursuing this Victory reduced all the North to his Obedience, and joining with Lo/ James Douglas, returning from the South with his two captives, he took St Johnston by Surprisal. From thence he passed into Lorn, the Lord whereof had ambushed 2000 men, on the side of an high steep hill, where the King behoved to enter thro' a Narrow passage; but Sir James Douglas, with Sir Alexr Frazer & Sir Andrew Gray, climbing the hill came suddenly on their backs, and put them to flight. John of Lorn fled into England by Sea; his father, Lord Alexr McDougal, yeilded himself and the Castle of Dunstaffage to the

King. By this means all upon the North side of the Forth was reduced to Obedience. Sir Edward, his Brother, in the mean time, with long and hard feighting had conquered Galloway, James Douglas, by a Stratagem, Surprised the Castle of Roxburgh on the Fasterns-even, while all the Garrisons (after the Customs of the times) were rioting & feasting. The report so whetted the Valiant Thomas Randal, newly restored to his Uncles favour and made Earl of Murray, that, having beseiged the Castle of Edinburgh for some months, he set himself by all means to carry the same which Obtained by a Narrow passage up thro' the rock discovered to him, by which he and Sundry stout Gentlemen Seceretly passed up and Scaling the Wall, after long and dangerous feighting made themselves Masters of the place. The Garisons of Rutherglen, Lanark, Dumfries, Air, Dundee & Bute hearing this yeilded up these Castles, which were all razed. The Isle of man also returned to the Obedience of the Croun of Scotland.

Much about his time (for I suppose it could not have been done while the English were Masters of the Town) a General Meeting of all the Clergy, Abbots, & all other of these orders metting in Convocation, assembled at Dundee the 24th of Feby 1309 to give an Act of Fealty to King Robert. I shall subjoin said Act in the Note at the foot of the page. (m)

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(m) "To all good Christians to whose knowledge these present shall  
 "come, the Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and the rest of the Clergy within the  
 "Kingdom of Scotland, Greetings:—Be it known to you when their was a  
 "Controversie between Lord John Baliol, late King of Scotland de facto,  
 "advanced by the King of England and the deceased Lo/ Robert Bruce of  
 "worthy memory, Grandfather of the present King Robert, which of them  
 "was nearest in blood, to inherit and reign over the Kingdom of Scotland.  
 "The loyal people, without hesetation did always maintain, as they did under-  
 "stand from their forfathers and predecessors, and were firmly perswaded  
 "that the said lord Robert, the Grand-father, was after the decease of King  
 "Alexander and of his Niece, the daughter of the King of Norway, the true  
 "heir, and should have been preferred to the Crown befor all others. But  
 "the enemy of mankind, sowing tares, and by sundrie devices and contriv-  
 "ances of the competitors, which are too long to rehearse, the affair took  
 "another turn. And by the Injurey done to him, and his want of the Royal  
 "dignity from that time, heavey Calamities befell the Kingdom of Scotland



"and its Inhabitants, as repeated experience, the best Schoolmaster, hath  
"already manifestly demonstrated.

"Wherefor the people and Commonality of the said kingdom of Scotland  
"harassed with many Stinging hardships perceiving that the said lord John  
"was for Sundrie Causis made captive by the said King of England, imprisoned  
"and deprived of the Kingdom & people And that the kingdom of Scotland  
"was betrayed by him and brought into Bondage, was destroyed by huge  
"devastations watered by the bitterness of frequent griefs, became desolate  
"for want of good government Exposed to all the dangers and left as a prey,  
"and that the people were spoiled of their goods and tormented captivated  
"put in bonds and imprisoned and were oppressed, subjected and enslaved by  
"horrid butcheries of the Inocent and by continual burnings and were upon  
"the very brink of perpetewal ruin, Unless by divine providence some Speedy  
"Expidient had been found for repairing a kingdom so defaced and desolate  
"by restoring its Government.

"By the Wisdom of the great King by whom Kings reign, and Princes  
"decree judgment when the people were not able longer to Endure so many  
"and so heavy afflictions more bitter than death itself, so frequently befalling  
"them in their persons, and goods, thro' want of a faithfull Captain and leader  
"the people by the favour of heaven agreed upon the said Lord Robert, now  
"King in whom the right of his father and grandfather to the aforesaid Kingdom  
"by the Judgment of the people doth yet remain and Continue entire, And  
"by the knowledge and consent of the people & Commonality he is assured to  
"be King, that he may reform what is disorderly in the kingdom, and that  
"he may correct what is amiss and being by their Authority advanced to the  
"Crown, he is solemnly made King of Scotland, with whom all loyal people  
"will live & die as with one whose right of Blood and Other Eminent Vertues,  
"is fit to reign and worthy the name and honour of a King.

"Who by the favour of God being enabled to resist all wrong did by his  
"Sword repair a kingdom so much defac'd and ruined, as many former princes  
"and kings of Scotland in Antient times had by their Swords restored the  
"kingdom when lost gained back, and maintained, as is more fully to be seen  
"in the Antient records, of the great Actions of the Scots and the bloody Wars  
"of the Picts against the Britains and of the Scots against the Picts driven out  
"of the kingdom with many others of Old put to flight, vanquished, & Ex-  
"pelled by War do fully testifie.

"If on the other hand any shall claim right to the said kingdom and by  
"deeds sealed in former times containing the consent of the people Com-  
"monality, be it known that all these were only deeds Extorted by force &  
"Vilionce, against which there could be on resistance, and by many threats of  
"torture and divers others terrors, which might even distract the spirits of the  
"best of men, and befall persons of the most composed mind.

"Wherefor we the said Bishops, Abbots, & Priors, and remanant Clergy,  
"knowing these things to be confirmed truths, & heartily approving them,  
"have made our Fealty to the said Lord Robert, our Illustrious King, and we  
"do hereby acknowledge & profess that the like is due, hereafter, by our  
"successors to him and his heirs, & in sign testimony & approbation of all and  
"sundries the premisses, we being neither compelled, seduced, nor misled, but  
"freely of our own accord have hereto set our Seals.

"Given in a General National Council of Scotland holden in the Church of  
"the Minorites at Dundee, the 24th of Feby 1309, and of our  
1309. "King's reign the fourth."



Sir Edward Bruce having beseiged Stirling Castle three months, agreed with the Captain Sir Philip Moubray that if the King of England did not rescue him within Twelve months thereafter, the Castle should be yeilded to K : Robert, although this seemed a rash provocation of so mighty a King as Edward 2d, (who seven years befor had succeeded his father but far inferiour to him in Valour) having not only England & Irland and many Englished Scots, with the Duchy of Guyon, Burdeaux, and other parts of France subject unto him & also the Low Countrys his confederates. Yet King Robert prepared himself to encounter him in the feilds, and gathered 35,000 men, few but Valiant. The King of England had above 100,000 foot & 10,000 horse with which multitude intending to destroy the Inhabitants of Scotland, & to divide the land among

his followers. He came to Bannockburn, where,  
 1314. upon the 21st of June 1314, he was encountred by the Scots, & after long and hard feighting, his great Army put to rout, himself with very few in company fleeing into Dunbar, was sent by the Earl into England in a Fisher boat, leaving two hundred Noblemen & Gentlemen Slain by the Scots and as many taken prisoners. The Number of the Commons slain & taken was incredible. Of Scots were two Gentlemen of Note, Sir William Vipont & Sir Walter Ross, with 4000 common soldiers. It is recorded that amongst the great number of Foreigners that were in King Edward's army there were two Flanders Knights who, hearing in the English Camp much Scornfull and opprobrious language uttered against King Robert and the Scots, they wished King Robert good Luck. This being reported to King Edward they were both turned out of the English camp and sent unto the Scottish, bidden, in Scorn, to go and feight with them whom they wished so well. With a price set upon their heads to him who should either kill or take them prisoners in the Battle. Their heads were saved and they shared in the good luck they wished, they went home

and built an house in Antwerp, naming it Scotland, upon which they set up the Scottish Arms, and King Robert's statue, as a monument of that Notable Victory, which remained there for many years.

After this Victory, Stirling Castle being yeilded and Dum-barton got by composition, the Earl of March, Lo/ Soules, and Abernethy, and Others of the Cummines' Allies, were reconciled to the King, who went into the Isles where they were and brought them to Obedience, taking John of Lorn captive, who died at Lochleven in prison. Thus was the Kingdom of Scotland freed from the Bondage of England, excepting only Berwick which was recovered four years afterwards, Viz. : 1318. The Scots under the leading of Earl Thomas Randal and James, Lord Douglas made Several incursions into England, requiting the harms they had received from the English befor, and enriching themselves with their Spoil.

After King Robert had thus restored peace to his kingdom he came North, and for some time abode at the Abbey of Arbroath. The Inhabitants of Dundee being Robbed of all the Registers, Records, and Muniments belonging to the Town by King Edward of England at the time that he burnt the Churches, and that no written Evidences was left them to produce for their privilidges which they formerly enjoyed, made Application to that worthy and renouned Prince, that the rights and privilidges, they had formerly enjoyed might be recognised. And the King, knowing himself what Crueltys and hardships the Toun had undergone during the whole of that period of Controversie till such time as he had himself restored peace and Tranquility to the Nation, was desirious to know what privilidges had been Granted to that Burgh by his Predecessors, Kings of Scotland, and to renew and restore them again.

Accordingly Commission was given to his Majestyes Chancellor & Chamberline for recognising the libertys of the

Burgh of Dundee, which the Burgesses thereof Bruikt in the day of King Alexander 3d and his predecessors, Kings of Scotland. The Original Commission is in the Latin, but is translated thus in English :—

Robert, by the Grace of God, King of Scots, to all our good Subjects to whom the present letters shall come, Greeting, Know that we have appointed Bernard, by the Grace of God Abbot of Arbroath, our Chancellor, and Alexr Frazer our Chamberline, our beloved & faithfull Leutenants to recognise the liberties which the Burgesses had or possessed in the time of Alexander King of Scots of Blessed memory Our predecessors last Deceased, and of other Kings of Scotland our predecessors, and to make return to us and our Councill of such things as shall be recognised and found by them in the premisses, whereof we charge and command you that you wait upon and make answer to our said Chancellor & Chamberline, as holding our peace in the premisses, Witness myself at Arbroath, The Twentie-

1326. Second day of June, in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

As the most formal Treaty of Alliance betwixt the Kings & Kingdoms of Scotland & France is that which was made between King Robert of Scotland & Charles 4th, surnamed the Fair King of France, when he resided in Dundee (and was the renewing of the Antient League that was made between the befor-named Kingdoms when Achaius was King of Scotland and Charles the Great or Charlemagne was King of France, and which had continued still firmly kept to that very time) I shall give it at full length as extracted from the Memoirs of Alliances between Scotland & France, printed at Edinr 1751, and is taken from Du Tillets Collections of Treaties faithfully Extracted from the records of France, Viz.

“ Charles by the grace of God king of France & Navarre to all who shall see these presents Greeting, As amongst other things whereby Kings reign and Kingdoms are governed a Meet

and Necessary thing it is that Princes should ally themselves together by bond of friendship and good will in order the grevances of those who desire to greve them more forcibly to restrain, and the Tranqality of them and their Subjects more peacably to secure, we, having this in regward are willing to renew by Treaty that friendship and good will which have so long subsisted between our predecessors, Kings of France and our Kingdom on One part, and Kings of Scotland & said Kingdoms on the other part, with the Noble Prince Robert, by the grace of God, King of Scotland, our special friend, against the King of England, whose predecessors have often laboured to agrive the said Kingdoms of France & Scotland in many & Sundry ways.

“ And this we do by these envoys namely Thos Ranulph, Earl of Moray, Lord of Walls, Annand, & Man, Mr James Dun, Archdeacon of St Andrews, Doctor of Laws, Adam Moray, Doctor of Canon law, & Walter Tyntham, Canon of Glasgow, all vested with Special power in form Following,

“ To all who shall behold these presents Robert, by the Grace of God King of Scots, Greeting Be it known to all men that we make, Constitute, and by these presents appoint, our trusty and Well beloved Thomas Ranulph of Moray, Lord of Walls, Annand & Man, our most dear Nephew, Robert of Keith, Marchell of Scotland, Master James Dun, Archdeacon of St Andrews, proffessor of Laws, Adam of Moray, Doctor of Canon-law, & Walter Tyntham, Canon of the Church of Glasgow, Our procurators and Special Envoys, to Treat with the most Serene Prince Charles by the grace of God of France & Navarre, illustrious King, Concerning any alliances or engagments whatsoever to be made between himself, his heirs, his Nobles and his people on the one part, And us our heirs, our Nobles and our people on the other part, granting to the same, And to the Said Earl, togather with any four, three, two, or one of the same, full general and free power, and Special Warrant, to treat,



Stipulate, Confirm, & Corroborate with the same most Serene Prince or any persons vested with his power for this purpose, of what station, condition, or dignity soever, in our name and in the Name of our kingdoms, Any Alliances, Obligations, & Deeds whereby the perpetual alliance and friendship between the same Illustrious King, his heirs, his Nobles, and the Inhabitants of our kingdoms, may be firmly and securly cemented, holding and to hold Valid and valuable for our Selves, our heirs, our Peers, & our people whatsoever the same or the said Earl, with any four, three, two, or one of the same shall judge meet to be done in the premisses with the same King or his Plenipotentiaries, in Testimony whereof We command our Seal to be appended to these presents.

“ Given at Dundee on the 20th day of April in the year of  
 1325. Grace One thousand three hundred & Twenty five  
 and in the Twentyeth year of our reign.

“ We have made an Alliance in manner following to wit that we, our heirs, our Successors, Kings of France, our Kingdom and our whole Community in good faith as loyal allies, Whenever they shall have occasion for aid or advice in time of peace or War Against the King of England and his Subjects that we shall aid & advise them, wherein & ever we honestly can as loyal allies. And if we our heirs, our Successors, Kings of France, our Kingdom, our Community, shall make peace or truce with the King of England, his heirs, Kings of England, or his Subjects, that the Kings of Scotland, his heirs & Successors, Kings of Scotland, his Kingdom and Community shall be excepted, so that such peace shall be Null whenever War is waged between the aforesaid Kings of Scotland and of England. And if the King of Scotland, his heirs, Successors, Kings of Scotland, his Kingdom and his Community, shall make peace or truce with the King of England & his Subjects that we, our heirs, our Successors, Kings of France, our Kingdom and our whole Community, shall be excepted so that such peace or

truce shall be Null Whensoever War is waged between us and the said King of England, and the said King of Scotland, his heirs & Successors, kings of Scotland, shall be bound & obliged to us, our heirs, our Successors Kings, and our Kingdom, to make war upon the King of England with all their force, whensoever war is waged between us and the King of England, the truce between the said Kings of England & Scotland, already made and pending, in what manner so ever concluded, all and every part of them firmly preserved & faithfully performed, We promise in good faith, to the said procurators, in name procatorial of the Said King of Scotland, both for him, ourselves our heirs and our Successors, Kings of our kingdom, and our Whole Community, in terms of the above-said, inviolably, obliging all and every one of the said articles firmly to observe, faithfully to perform, and fully to accomplish. All this we promise in good faith as it concerns us, our heirs, our Successors, Kings of our kingdom. And all this our beloved & trusty Councillor, Guychender, Sworn in our presence and on our Soul upon the Holy Gospels, at our Command : And this Oath on the Soul of the King of Scotland, for him his heirs, his Successors, & his Kingdom, hath the Earl of Moray, Nephew to the King of Scotland taken, according to Special Commission whereof the form is this :—

“ To all the faithfull in Christ Jesus unto whose knowledge these presents shall come, Robert by the grace of God, King of Scots sendeth Eternal health in the Lord. Be it known to you that we by these presents, have given full power and Special Mandate to Thomas Ranulph, Earl of Moray, & Lord of Walls, Annand, & Man, our most dear Nephew to swear upon our Soul to the more firmly Establishing any Alliances, Obligations, or Conventions whatsoever between the Most Serene prince Charles, by the Grace of God, of France & Navarre, illustrious King his heirs, his Nobles & his people on One part, And us our heirs, our Nobles, & our people on the Other, and

whatsoever the said Earl by Swearing in the Said Negotiation establishes, We promise in good faith to hold ratified and confirmed for ever, in Testimonie whereof we Command our Seal to be appended to these presents.

“ Given at Dundee on the Twentieth day of April in the year of Grace one thousand three hundred twenty five, and in the 20th year of our reign.

“ And to the end that this may be firm and Stable in all time Comming We have caused our Seal to be affixed to these presents.

“ Given at Courbeny in the year of Grace one thousand three hundred twenty-six in the Month of April.”

I shall subjoin in a Note the Articles of the first League made between both these Nations and also the time when & by whom the same was renewed and how the same was strengthened by the Royal families of both Nations Uniting in Several Contracts of Marriage. (n)

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(n) The first League was Made between Achaius, King of Scotland, who began his reign Anno 819 and Charlemagne or Charles the Great King in France, Article

1st. That there shall be an inviolable & perpetual friendship between France and Scotland.

2d. That whatever Injury be offered by the English to either of the Contracting powers shall be repelled by the United forces of Both.

3d. That the Troops sent by the Scots to the French shall be maintained at the King of France's expences.

4th. If Scotland be attacked by England it shall not only be assisted with an Army from France but the Expences thereof shall be defrayed by the French.

5th. If the Subject of either Kingdom shall presume to assist the English in any manner of way when at War with their Sovereigns, they shall be deemed guilty of high Treason, and if apprehended in Either Dominions to Suffer Accordingly.

6th. Neither might either of them conclude a peace or take any truce without the Consent of the other.

This was afterwards renewed by King Alexander 2d, King of Scotland, & Lewis 8th, King of France, with this addition, that Neither Prince should receive the Enemys of the others realme Nor to marry with any Stranger, the One not making the other Privie thereto, as also renewed in the following way by—

1295 K : John Baliol  
1371 Robert 2d  
1390 Robert 3d

Philip ye Fair.  
Charles 5th.  
Charles 6th.

According to the befor-mentioned commission given to Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath, & Mr Alexander Frazer, Chamberline of the Kingdom, they repaired to the Toun of Dundee and having conveened the principal Burgesses, On Tuesday  
 1327. after the Nativity of John Baptist in the year of our Redemption One thousand three hundred & twenty-seven, took recognition from several of the said Burgesses, besides Several Gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the recognition, of what privildges and liberties, the said Toun of Dundee had formerly enjoyed, which were also ascertained by Sufficent and credible Burgesses of Berwick, Aberdeen, St Andrews, Forfar, Montrose, & Arbroath, as particularly mentioned in the said Recognition ; who also made Oath befor the said Commissioners upon the Verity of what they had affirmed as to the liberties of the said Burgh, And in Testimony

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1407	by Robert Duk of Albany regent in K :	
	James' Captivity	Charles 6th.
1423	Robert Duke of Albany, &c.	Charles 7th.
1428	James 1st	Charles 7th.
1448	James 2d	Charles 7th
1491	James 4th	Charles 8th.
1512	James 4th	Lewis 12th
1515	James 5th	Francis 1st.
1543	Mary Queen	Francis 1st
	Mary	Henry 2d.

Strengthened by the following Contracts of Marriage :—

- 1295 Edward Baliol, son to John, to Joan Niece to Philip ye Fair.
- 1436 Lewis 2d of F : to Margrate daughter to James 1st.
- 1536 James 5th of S : to Magdalene daughter to Francis 1st.
- 1558 Francis 2d of F : to Mary heiress of Scotland, daughter to James 5th.

To the above Alliances it must be acknowledged that in a great Measure we owe our independance, yet it may as truley be said that we were often duped by the French, who frequently Accomodated Matters with the English at our Expence, and at that of their honour, by leaving us to Struggle by ourselves against the mighty power of England at the Expence of our lives & ruin of our country. But by the Succession of James 6th to the Crown of England we are happily united to our Natural and Sincere friends, the English. Since which time had it not been owing to ourselves we might have enjoyed all Earthly Blessings. And now being again restored to the inestemable blessings of peace & plenty we may see Agriculture improved, Manufactories flourishing, and Commerce incressing.



of what had been recognized, the Seals of all that had made Oath were Appended as is particularly Mentioned in the Original Copy, which is in the Town's Archives, but as the Original Recognition is in latine shall not give it here.

The Recognition being laid befor his Majesty King Robert Bruce he granted an Infestment and Charter to the Town of Dundee upon the recognition, which bears date at Edinburgh

the 14 day of March in the Twenty Second year of  
1323.

his reign and of our redemption 1328—it begins thus,

“Robertes Dei Gratio Rex Scotorum Omnibus probues  
“hominibus terre suae Salutem Sciatis nos concedise et hac  
“presente Lettrae nostra Confirmasse Burgensicebus nostris  
“Burge de Dundee heeredibus suis ac assignatis, ac eorum  
“successoribus, in perpetuam omnes libertates et Jura quas  
“et quae tempore bone memories Domine Willime, Regis  
“Scotorum, habuerent et possiderunt, antequam idem Rex  
“Willielums Davide fratri suo dictum Burgum contulerat,”  
and so goes on in granting and confirming by that his Charter all the liberties and priviledges to the Burgh of Dundee which the Toun of Berwick or any Toun of Scotland had Exercised, possessed, or held, and as fully freely and honourably.\*

It may from the beginning of this Charter be observed that this Burgh had enjoyed considerable privilidges befor King William the Lyon's time (although he was the first that erected it into a royal Burgh) and that thus notwithstanding he granted the Superiority of it to his brother David, Earl of Huntingdon, but after Earl David's Death the Superiority of it ceased and was done away, not only by this Charter of King Robert Bruce and his son King David, but likewise by Several Succeeding Kings.

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\* [The Latin Charter, with translation, is printed in Hay's "Charters, Writs, and Public Documents of the Royal Burgh of Dundee," published in 1881. It is the oldest document extant in the Dundee Charter Room.]

King Robert Bruce, inclining that there might be a firm and Settled peace during the Minority of his son and Successor, Entred into a league With King Edward 3d of England, who renounced all pretentions to the Sovereignty of Scotland and delivered up the records his grandfather seized and carried to London together with the Roll of those that had sworn Fealty to him, and give his sister Joan in Marriage to Prince David. Robert also procured from John Baliol a renunciation of his title and pretentions to the Crown of Scotland. Having thus established peace abroad & Tranquility at home,

1328. he died in 1328 and was acknowledged to be the greatest Hero of his age.

No sooner did the News of King Robert's death reach the ears of Edward Baliol, son of the late King John, but he claimed right to the Crown of Scotland, and entred into measures with Edward 3d, King of England, promesing to hold the Sovereignty of him. Edward, contrary to his Treaty with K : Robert and in Opposition to the Intrest of his own Sister, now Queen of Scotland, prepared to assist Baliol, who was a man of Courage and intrepidity. Baliol's progress was at first amazingly rapid, & the King of England advancing with all the power of that nation and a great number of foreigners having also joined his Army, marched into Scotland, where he took the Castle of

1324. Edinburgh, passing the Forth, destroyed the Toun of Dumfermling, and, crossing the Tay, took Dundee,

from thence Extending his devastations Westward. His Vassal Baliol, also prosperous, Some time afterwards took the Castle of Cambermouth in Athol (to which a casual fire greatly contributed) in which were made prisoners the Lord David Marchall, his Lady, the Widow of the late Lord Archibald Douglas, and Wife of Sir Philip Moubray. The Welshmen in Baliol's army, by this success and want of Opposition, became so furious that they Spared neither age nor Sex, but Massacred & burnt all where ever they came. And the English Mariners, who

Entred the Tay with part of their fleet, being of the same disposition Burnt the Toun of Dundee. But  
 1336. Baliol was at last drove out of his kingdom.

1351. King David Gave an Edict or Mandate in favours of the Burgh of Dundee Anno 1351 dated the 23 year of his reign, which is directed to all Justices, Sherriffs, and Publick Officers, Commanding them to discharge all publick Markets to be held at the Villages of Coupar, Kettins, Kirreemuir, & Ayleth, because within the libertys of Dundee, and inhibiting all persons under the highest peneltys to repair to the said Villages for buying or selling any sorts of goods.

The same King David did by his Charter (which is also  
 1358. in Latine) of the date Twentieth day of Janwary & the thirtieth of his reign, being Anno 1358, Grant and Confirm to the Burgesses and Community of the Burgh of Dundee and their Successors for ever the said rights, with the hail pertenants, priviledges, and liberties whatsoever, as well not named as named, belonging to the said Burgh or which in any ways might belonge thereunto, to be held and used by them as freely as the Burgesses of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Edinburgh, or Aberdeen held and possessed their burghs, And further do will and command, that no Justicary, Sherriff, or Constable, nor any other Minister of his kingdom of whatsomever State or condition should in any wise cognize or judge the Transgressions or Delicts of the said Burgesses, but only the Chamberlaine of Scotland that should be for the time. (o)

1380. James (some call him Alexander) Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, Slew John Lyon in the Market place of Dundee because he had been raised up to great Wealth & honour even to a Match in the Royal familie by means of the

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(o) King David had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the English in his wars against them in the year 1346 and after a captivity of  
 1346. Eleven years was released by a ransom of 100,000 Merks a Sum as is observed by Several English historians which no Prince in Europe but himself could have commanded at that time. He died in 1370,

Earl of Crawford's father, And attained to such Authority & Esteem that he might do all things with the King according to his own Will and pleasure, Yet he proved ungreatfull and forgot the kindness he had receved from Earl Crawford.

1389. An Indenture Made betwixt the Provost Ballies & Burgesses of Dundee on the one side & James Scrymseour, the Kings Bannerman or Standart Bearer, on the other the 13th August 1389 years bearing in Effect, that the said James Scrymseour for himself, his heirs, and Assignies, purely & Simply qwite-claimed, for ever all claimes which he had or might have touching the Burgesses Standkeepers, or their Servants, in the taking of Trove's in the publick fairs, in trying of Elvands weights & ballances, and all other Claimes touching the Burgesses and Stand-keepers abiding in the said Burgh & their Servants or touching the liberty of the said Burgh, so that neither the said James Scrymseour, nor his heirs nor Assignies, from that time forth shall meddle with the fault of the said Burgesses, Standkeepers & their Servants any manner of way, except only it should chance, in the time of Oppen fair, Any Burgesses of the said Burgh or Standkeepers or their Servants be arrested by the Constable or his Deputies, in which case the Baillies of said Burgh shall sit upon the Castlehill with the Constable or his deputies, And the said Baillies shall do to the Complainers that which the order of right & reason require. And in case the said Burgesses, Standkeepers, or their Servants shall be convict, the Amerciment shall belong only to the Baillies of the said Burgh, And nothing thereof remain to the Constable, Which Indenture is at length confirmed by King James 2d in his Charter of date the 2d September in the year of our Lord 1458, And by King James 4th in his Charter of date 19th March 1511 years, & by King James 6th in his Charter to the Toun of Dundee 6th Jany 1601 years. And which Indentures are of now Ratified and Confirmed by the late James, Viscount Dudhop, for himself and his heirs &



Successors, in a Contract passed betwixt him and the Provost Baillies Council & Community of the said Burgh, dated the 12th October 1643. In this Contract there were several articles agreed upon by the forsaid Viscount on the one part and the Toun of Dundee on the other, which Articles we shall mention when we come to them in course.

1392. 1392 August 24th King Robert 3d confirmed a

Charter to James Lindsay for Building a Monastery for the Red friars (or as they are called Frenchy Friars from their house at Paris). The houses of these friars were named Hospitals or Ministries, their Substance or Rents were divided in three parts One of which was reserved for redeeming Christian Slaves from among the Infidels. Their Habit was White with a Red and Blue Cross Patie upon their Scapular. Their General Chapeter was held yearly at Whitsunday.

1398. 1398 There begin a Peace subsisting between the two

kingdoms of Scotland, Sundrie justs & Turnements or Combates were put in use for proof of their Valour and Activity, and the Victors thereby won fame & renown, but the Most Noble was that betwixt Earl David of Crawford, a Scotchman, and the Lord Wells an Englishman. The place appointed for them was London Bridge on St George's day, being the 23 of April.

The people beholding how stiffly David Earl of Crauford sat without moving, cryed that the Scotsman was locked in his Sadle. He hearing this leaped beside his horse, and with great activity mounted again, into the Sadle, armed as he was, to the great wonder of the beholders. This was after the justing was begun, for their First Course was over befor it. This being done he took another Staff, and so togather they run again fircey the Second time, and yet without any hurt to either part; but the Third time the Lord Welles was borne out of the Saddle and sore hurt by the fall. And because the

Earl of Crauford thus Vanquished his Adversarie on St George's day, he founded a Chantrie of Seven Priests to sing in Our Lady's Church of Dundee in Memorie of St George, which was done untile the time of the Reformation. After this he remained 3 Months in England, Sporting and Feasting among the Nobles, befor he returned home, highly praised for his Noble part and great Liberality there shewed among them..

As I cannot find the particular dates of the two following Articles I shall just mention them here as they must have been founded a considerable time befor our Nation's Reformation from Popery ; perhaps they are of a Much older date than the times I am now writing off.

Andrew Abercrombie, Burgess of Dundee, founded in it a Convent for the Dominicans or Black Frairs. John Grierson Provincial of the Order for 30 years, was here professed a Dominican, was much Esteemed for his Learning, and died in 1564. The Order was Instituted by Saint Dominick, first Inventor of the Inquisition, and is one of the most considerable orders of the Romish Church, for there have been 3 or 4 Popes, Several Cardinals, & a great many Bishops & Learned men of this Institution.

The Brethren ought to renounce all worldly possessions, to Abstain from eating Flesh for Seven Months together, Viz. from September to Easter, neither are they to ly on Feather beds. They are allowed to preach everywhere without the permission of the Bishop, Their Habit is a White gown & Scapular.

There was also a Convent of the Nuns of St Francis founded in Dundee,—there was only another one of these in the kingdom. These Convents or Nunneries of this order had no revenues, but depended entirley upon the Providence of God and the Charity of well-disposed people for their Sustenance.

There having been a Controversy betwixt the towns of Dundee & Perth about the liberties of the Water of Tay,

particularly Perth pretending that Nae Schip of adventure in the Water of Tay within Drumlay Aught to brak bouk quhill

they came to the Burgh of Perth, this affair was in 1402.

the year 1402 debated by Commissioners appointed by both sides befor Robert, Duke of Albanie, Earl of Fife & Montieth, Chamberline of Scotland (who then had the Government of the kingdom under his brother, who, after his accession to the Throne was called Robert the 3d and who by his simplicity was not thought so fit to govern the Nation, And so the Duke of Albanie was appointed to govern, but he proved not just to his Charge having cut off his brother's Eldest son, and who was the heir to the Crown by a lamentable & Miserable Death. But the King, perceving the base intention of his brother, and that he wanted no less then the Crown himself, set off his son to France to preserve him out of his Uncle's hands. But he being taken prisoner by the English was detained Captive in that kingdom for 18 years (of which more afterwards), but to return, to Whom and his Council this affair was referred. And the said Duke of Albanie &c., after hearing both parties, by advice of his council gave a Decrit in favour of the Toun of Dundee, yet to be seen among the records in Old English or Scottish language in these Words, "We pronounce determine & Decrites that the Burgh & Burghesses of Dundee & Yair Successors have freedom to by Ony Schip or Schips yat come in the Water of Tay on a Venture Yat lykcs to Pass at their heaven; not against Ony priviledges Aledgt befor as in the Contract through the Provost of the Burgh of Perth. Qhairfore we put silence to Yame of Perth and to their Successors upon the said Queston for ever. Mair In Witness of quhilkis thing we have gart set our Seal hereto, day, year, & place forsaidis." This Decrit bears date the Nynetene day of May ye Zeir of grace a Thousand four hundred & the Second in the Friers Kirk of Edinburcht, Shall only add that the above Decrit above Narratted being dated

in the year 1402 & King Robert having died in the year 1406 it was given 4 years befor King Robert's death.

Amongst the many Scots that went to France in the time of Charles 7th of France to assist him in the wars with England and who gained renoun, the most renouned of all was Robert Patilloch of Dundee, a Valiant Captain, who with a new power of Scots went over to King Charles as aforesaid shewing such proof of his Singular Manhood and valour in those Wars, as in the recovery of France out of the hands of the English, his Service stood in Notable Stead Chiefly his diligence & prowes well appeared in reducing the parties of Gascoigne unto the French subjection which had remained a great number of years under the Dominion of the English Kings. And hereupon was he called ever after by the inhabitants *Le petit roy de Gascoigne*.

As Dundee was one of the cities that became bound for the ransom of King James the first when he was detained as captive by the English, and though I have spoke of it a very little above yet shall give an account of it more fully as follows.

Robert 3d King of Scotland and father of prince James was a Prince of a Slender capacity, though extreamly innocent and inofensive in his conduct. The Duke of Albanie, Robert's brother a Prince of more Ability, assumed the Government of the State, and not satisfied with the present Authority entertained the horried purpose of extripating his brother's children And of annexing the Crown in his own Familie. Accordingly he threw David his Eldest Nephew into prison, And Suffered him to perish for hunger. James, the younger brother of David now only stood between the Tyrant and the throne. Robert, aware of his Son's danger, embarked him on board a Ship with a View of sending him into France, and intrusting him to the protection of that friendly power, The Vessel was taken by the English And Prince James, a boy of Nine years of Age, was carried to London, and though there subsisted at that time a



truce between the two kingdoms, Henry refused to restore the young Prince to his Liberty And accordingly he was held Captive untill the 4th day of December 1423 when a Treaty of Friendship was concluded between Henry 6th of England & him, that upon the Scots paying a reasonable Sum for his expenses he should be released. Accordingly it was agreed that James should deliver hostages to Henry's Officers in the city of Durham the Approaching month of March, for the performance thereof, and that James Should deliver to the said Officers as an additional Security, to those of his Hostages, four Obligatory Letters for the Sum of £40,000 sterling payable by the Citys of Edinburgh, Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen, with his own letter Confirming the same. At same time a Marriage was agree'd upon between King James & the Princess Jane, daughter to the late Earl of Somerset, grandson to Edward the 3d, late King of England. Henry and his Councill Ordred the Sum of £24 Sterling to be paid to James out of the Exchequer to be laid out on a Suit of Gold Tissue for himself against the day of Mariage, and that all causes of Complaint might be removed on this Joyfull Occasion Henry Ordred £10,000 to be paid to James on account of his Consort's fortune, to be deduced out of the £40,000 to be paid by James for his expences in England during the time of his captivity. The Hostages in Number Twelve were—

The Hostages.	Merks.
David, eldest son to ye E : Athol	1200
Thomas, Earl of Murray	1000
Alexander, Earl Craford	1000
Duncan, Earl Argyle	1500
Willm Douglas, son to E : Dalkieth	1500
Gilbert, son to Willm Hay Con: of Scoted	800
Robert, Marchall of Scotland	800
Robert, Lord Erskine	1000
Walter, Lord Dirleton	800

The Hostages.	Merks.
Thomas, Lord Kilmarnock	500
Patrick, Lord Cumnock	500
Alexander, Lord Gordon	400
in case of death or removal	Merk Strlg.
William, Lord Abernethy	500
*Hugh, Lord Lovat	500
James, Lord Frendraught	600
Andrew, Lord Fowils	400
Robert, Lord Livingston	500
Robert de Lyle	300
James, Lord Calder	500
William, Lord Ruthven	500
Robert, son Lo/ Rt. Maitland	400
David Newries	400
David Ogilvie	200
Patrick, son Lord Jon Lyon	200

accordingly the Citys of Edinburgh, Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen, gave their Securitys for the above hostages, and King James & his Queen were Crouned at Scoon in May 1424. During his captivity in England the Military glory of the Scots was carried to its greatest height in France where they Supported that Tottering Monarchy, And obtained the first titles of the kingdom. James, though a Captive, receved the most Excelent Education in England, and early discovered great and Excelent Tallents for governmount. Having ascended the throne he determined to Abridge the Overgroun power of his Nobility, and was also desirous of recovering the Crown lands which had been unjustly wrested from his familie during his residence in England. He was a great Encourager of the Sciences And gave encouragment to the people that were skilled therein to come from all nations yet was he basely murdered by means of the Earl of Athol, who raised a conspiracy and hired Two ruffians to

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\* [Hugh, Lord Lovat's name does not appear in the authentic list.]

Assasinate him, which ungodly deed they committed at Perth, Anno 1427 in ye 44 year of his age, Athol, after undergoing several Tortures, was Crowned with a hot Iron Crown had his bowels torn out befor his eyes & at last was throun into a fire & burned.

As the Earls of Crawford were our Tounsmen for many Generations I shall relate this Storie though as it does not relate to the Toun but as that familie had a principal hand therein :—

1445. A difference having fallen out bewixt Alexr Lindsay,

Eldest son to the Earl of Crauford & Alexr Ogilvie, about the Office of the Bailliewick of Arbroath, The which the Master of Crauford enjoying was displaced and put out by the said Ogilvie, whereupon the Master of Crauford, to recover his right as he took it to be, got a power together with the help of the Hamiltons, and with the same seized upon the Abbay, and Ogilvie with the help of Earl Huntly, came thither with an army to recover the place again out of his Adversaries hands, upon the knouledge thereof being given to the Earl of Crauford, he himself coming from Dundee unto Arbroath at the very instant when the Battle was to join, caused first his son to Stay and After calling forth to Sir Alexr Ogilvie, to talk with him on purpose to have made peace betwixt him and his son, was thrust into the mouth with a Spear, by a common Soldier that knew nothing what this demand meant, so that he fell down therewith and presently died in the place. Whereupon together the parties went incontintly without protracting more time, And so fought with such success that many were slain on both sides Yet the Master of Crauford kept the field. The Earl of Huntly Escaped by flight, but Alexr Ogilvie being taken and sore Wounded was lead to the Castle of Fineven, where shortly after he died of his Wounds. The Master of Crauford succeeded his father in the Estate & was called Earl Beardy.

1458.

King James 2d under his great Seal on the 2d of September in the year of our Lord 1458 Ratifies, confirms, & approves for himself and his Successors for ever, the befor mentioned Indenture between the Provost, Baillies, & Burgesses of Dundee & James Scrymsour his Majesty's Banner-man.

About the year 1458 There was in Dundee an Hermophrodite that is a person with both shapes but Esteemed a woman only till it was proved that lying with her master's daughter she had got the young damsell with child, for the which Act because she had counterfited herself a Woman & yet had doon the part of a Man she was condemned to be burried quick, and suffered according to that Judgment.

About the same time there was a certain thief with his Familie lived apart from the company of men remaining Secretly within a den in Angus named Fenisden who used to kill young persons, and to feed on their Flesh, for the which abominable Offence being Apprehended with his wife and familie they were burnt to death. One of his daughters that was under 12 months of age only was excepted, the which being preserved and brought up in Dundee, befor she came to the age of 12 years she was taken in the like crime for which her father died, whereupon she was judged to be burried quick, and going to the place of Execution when the people followed her wondring at so horrid an Offence committed by one of her Age and Sex, she turned to them that thus detested her wicked doing, and, with a countenance representing her cruel inclination, said to them "What neid you this to rail upon one as if I had done an henious Act contrary to the nature of man? I tell you, that if you knew how plesant man's flesh is in taste there would none of you all forbear to eat it." And then with an impenitent and Stubborn mind, she suffered the appointed Execution.



1470. Hector Boethius the Historian was born in 1470 at

Dundee, I shall in a Note give an Account of him from the British Biography. (p)

Henry 7th, King of England, having sent some men of War on the Scotch coast in order to molest the Trade of this Kingdom, he having been informed that five of them was taken by one Andrew Wood with two ships only and those much less than the English, was willing to blot out the Infamy of this defeat, & yet could find no just pretence for war. But calling his ablest sea-Commanders together, he offered them what ships and warlike provisions they pleased, promising them great rewards if they would bring Wood to him dead or alive, But when those that knew the Valour of the man and his prosperous successes made some delay in the case, Stephen Bull, a knight of known renown & Courage, undertook the Expedition, And opportunity seemed to favour his design,

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(p) Hector Boethius was born at Dundee in the Shire of Angus about the year 1470 of an Antient and honourable familie. After having finished the course of his Studies on Polite Literature at Dundee he was sent over by his Parents to the University of Paris where he Applied himself to Philosophy in the College of Mountague, and became a professor of it there. Here he had an opportunity of making an Acquaintance with Several persons of most Eminent Learning, and particularly Erasmus, who kept up a Correspondence with him afterwards. Dr Willm Elphingston, Bishop of Aberdeen, having founded Kings College in that city about the year 1500, sent for Mr Boethius and appointed him Principal. He took for his Colleague Mr Willam Hay (who was also his Tounsman), and by their joint labour the kingdom was furnished with several Eminent Scholars. Upon the death of his Patron, Bishop Wm Elphingston, he undertook the life of that prelate and of his predecessors in that See. This work was published in Paris in Quarto 1522, he begins with Beanus, the first Bishop of that See, and ends at Gavin Dunbar, who was Bishop when that book was published & third part of the work is spent in the life of Bishop Elphingston, for whose sake it was undertaken. Boethius next applied himself to Write in the same language (ye latine) the History of Scotland, the first Edition of which was printed by Badius Ascensius at Paris in the year 1526, & consisted of 17 Books & ended with the death of King James 1st; but the next Edition in 1574 was much enlarged having the addition of the 18th Book and part of the 19th. The Work was afterwards brought down to the reign of James 3d by John Ferrerius, a Native of Piedmont. He died about the year 1550. He is mentioned honourably by Leland, Le Mere, Vossius Semler, Bellermain &c. He was the Author of several other Treatises besides these mentioned, Paulus Jovius & Dempster wrote his Eulogium.

because he knew that Wood was to return soon out of Flanders, and he thought it would be a matter of no difficulty to attack him at unawares in his passage for this, and he pitched upon three ships out of the Royal Navy, equip them well in all points, and so Stood for the Island of May in the Forth, choicing that place for the convenience of it. Whilst he road there he kept some of his skilfullest Mariners abroad in Fissher boats to watch and discover to him his enemy's ships. He had not rode at Anchor there many days when Wood's ships Appeared, with full sail making towards him. Bull knew them, and as Victor already in his mind he prepared himself for the feight. Wood stayed no longer but till his men had armed themselves and so made up to him. Thus did these two Valiant Commanders engage as if they had had the Courage of Mighty Armies, and fought most Obstinatly till night parted the fray. They threw grappling Irons into one another's ships and so fought hand to hand as if they had been at a land feight, and that with so much Eagerness that neither of them took notice of the Falling back of the Tide, till they came to the sands at the mouth of the river of Tay. There, the water being shallower the great English ships could not be so easily managed, but were forced to surrender, and were Towed up to Dundee where the Dead were burried, and the wounded placed under the hands of Surgeons for cure. This

1490. Battle was fought the 10th day of August 1490.

A few days after, Wood went to the King and Carried with him Stephen Bull with the others Commanders of the Ships, And the most noted of the Soldiers, whom he presented to him. Wood was highly commended by the King & honourably rewarded. The King freely dismissed the prisoners & their ships and sent them back to their King, with an high commendation of their Valour. Though King Henry was highly concerned for the loss of his men, yet he gave the King of Scotland thanks and sent word he gratefully accepted of his kindness, and could not but applaud the greatness of his mind,

1506 Henry Scrymsour was born at Dundee in 1506 he was  
 Sec. A. a very learned man, and was proffessor of Civil law  
 No. 30. at Geneva for a long time And was the Author of  
 many Books, about same time.

John Wadlock was born in Dundee. When at  
 Sec. A. Rome he was made Provinchall of the Order of St  
 No. 31. Francis in Scotland. He was a famous Mathe-  
 matition, and author of several Books.

1511. In the year 1511 King James 4th granted a Charter  
 to this Toun Confirming all its libertys & priviledges  
 it had ever befor Enjoyed.

1519. In the year 1519 a Madd man in Dundee Slew in his  
 wild fitt of maddness a Nunn, a Lady of Vast Inher-  
 itance in that place, with two Other Women, one of them being  
 Bigg with Child, and also two Men.

In the beginning of the reign of King James 5th many  
 Roberies and frauds were committed, The King in order to  
 detect such iniquities went about thro' several parts of the  
 Nation in disguise with his Court or Guard at a considerable  
 distance from him. In this journey he was of much service to  
 many, Making Examples of the most Atrocious Offenders, As  
 the Stories recorded of him by many do bear And among other  
 the following—

The King in his journey over the Munth, as it is commonly  
 called, met with One named Coutie a Drover belonging to  
 Dundee who was going for Cattle, and they both walked to-  
 gether talking most comfortably when they were Espyed by a  
 band of Robbers who came and attacked them, But though the  
 King and Coutie fought long and defended themselves most  
 manfully, they both being very able men, especialy the King,  
 who it is reported was a match for any two men if not more,  
 And Coutie having a Dog with him which did more than both,  
 and all growing feint by reason of the Many Villans they had  
 to encounter were almost over come, When the King said

“Feight on, Cowtie, the Face of a King is terrible,” (Coutie never befor knew who this Royal traveler was). The Villans hearing this understood the meaning of these words, fled off with the greatest precipetation, fearing they would all be taken, and so left the King & Coutie togather for which it is said the King rewarded Couties Noble Action with a Complement of the place he lived in giving him the Wynd which is to this Day called Cowtie’s wynd from him.

1540. The King and Queen, having in the year 1540 made a Towr into the North Country, in their return came by Dundee, where they were Entertained in a Noble and princely manner to their great Satisfaction and then went over to their Palace at Falkland.

1541. In the year 1541 King Henry 8th of England being advertized that the Emperor, Pope, & the French King were to assemble at the city of Niece, and doubting that they were ploting against him he having befor that time brok off from the Pope, He sent Lord William Howard to his nephew the King of Scotland, desiring to have a meeting with him at York and not thinking but he would comply with this reasonable requist, he intending that the same should turn out to the Welfare of both realms, caused great preparations to be made at York for the receving him.

But although the King of Scotland himself was willing to have Complied with the requist of his Uncle and to have met him there, his Council and Prelates after consultation would not let him, being affraid the English might detain him as they had doon his predecissor James befor, and thereby bring the Nation to great trouble & expence and another reason for their denying the requested meeting was the Clergy, and those attached to their Intrest, were much afraid that King Henry would perswade the King of Scotland to follow his Example in abolishing the Pope’s Authority and make himself Supreme head of ye Church, Expell religious persons out of



their Houses, and seize upon the Jewiels, lands, and rents, belonging to them and were also Afraid of loseing the Favour of the Pope, Emperor, & French King, that wer the King of Scotland's great friends and confederates. And so they perswaded him to stay from the meeting, and to send a Message to London with Letters of great kindness to the King of England, desiring that he would Excuse his not coming, and that he should give him his reasons by his Ambassadors more fully for his not doing it. But the King of England, much offended with this refusal, resolved to make War upon the Scotish nation, and accordingly published a declaration of the just causes of the War against the Scots. My reason for extracting this article is that because in this War the Toun of Dundee Suffered considerably. After King Henry had published his declaration he prosecute the War both by land and Sea, and in a short time his fleet took 48 of the principal Ships belonging to Scotland, loaded with rich goods and Merchandize from France, Flanders, Denmark, &c., and carried them into the ports of England. King James being informed of these proceedings, sent what forces he could raise against the English. And after Various Successes on both sides a Truce was patched up betwixt both nations, but this was not of long duration, for Soon after the war was carred on by both Kings with much greater Vilionce than befor. But the Scots being less Successfull and meeting with a great defeat at Solway Moss, having a great many killed and many of the Nobility taken prisoners and carried to London, so dispirited the King of Scotland that he soon after

1542. died of grief.

After the King's death Cardinal Beaton forged a Will and Testament of the late King in which he established himself Regent adjoining with him the Earl of Murray, Bastard brother to the late King, the Earls of Huntly & Argyle, not mentioning the Earl of Lennox then abroad in France, nor yet James Earl of Arran his cousin being then present in Scotland, those that

professed the Protestant religion being thought to be attached to the Earl of Arran, as it was firmly belived that he had an inclination to embrace the Protestant faith and the Cardinal was ever a Cruil Enemy to them, these set the Earl of Arran upon Opposing the Cardinal, having found out his unjust dealings so that he, with his own friends and theirs, removed the Cardinal & his adherents from their Usurped Authority. And the Earl of Arran was proclaimed Governour & Protector of the Realm, as next in blood to the young Queen who was just born befor her Father's Death. As being descended from a Sister of King James 3d married to the Lord Hamilton in the year 1475 by reason of which Marriage he was created Earl of Arran by an Act of Parliament that same year holden at Edinburgh. The King of England, being advised of the King of Scotland's death, now thought that the best Opportunity offered for reconcilling differences between both Nation by uniting them both under one Monarch And so communed with the Scots Lords then prisoners in London about a Marriage between his Prince Edward, then 6 years of Age, and the young Queen of Scotland. They promised to do what was in their power to promote the same, being perswaded that it was for the good of both Kingdoms. Accordingly the King of England sent Ambassadors into Scotland to treat about the same and sent with them the Earl of Angus and his brother Sir George Douglas with his Letters to the Governour. The resonableness of the proposal being considered as also the advantages which would accrew to both Realms therefrom, a Marriage contract was made & a peace concluded for 10 years by Authority of the Parliament that had been called to consult upon these Matters, And the prisoners on both sides were released. The Governour shewing at that time his Love to the reformed Religion, causing them to preach against Images and fruitless Ceremonies & gave orders that the Bible should be universally published throughout the kingdom of Scotland, and gave orders that the Queen Mother

should abide at Linlithgow in Safe custody, and the Cardinal to be removed to his own Castle at St Andrews, with Warders about him to see him safely kept, thus was the Realm brought to quiet & good Government.

The French King having heard of the above Contract and of the Other proceedings of the Scotch Governour and Councill, disliked it and was afraid that it might be the means of breaking the Antient League that had Subsisted so long between the Scotch and French Nations. He sent for Matthew, Earl of Lennox, who was abroad as was befor observed, and declared to him the death of the King of Scotland and how the Earl of Arran had taken upon him the government of the Nation and with all other proceedings of him and the Council, Insinuating to him that the right of government was his ; and excited him to repair home offering to assist him to recover it both with men & money & every thing neccessary for him ; And also to get his friends in Scotland to join him and remove the Earl of Arran & his Council from the government so that the Earl of Lennox set out with all speed having letters from the French King to the Lords of Scotland that were of the French faction, requesting them to remain firm towards him and to assist the Earl of Lennox in all things he should think expedient. And after he arrived he came to Edinburgh where, the Governour and Lords being assembled, he declared to them the French King's Commission and his intention to mantain them against England, if they would continue the Old League with him and not make an alliance with the King of England. He, with the Earls of Argyle & Glencairn, with others of the French faction, set out for the West Country highly displeased with the Governour. And going by the way of Linlithgow conferred with the Queen Dowager advising how they might set her and her Daughter at Libertie, being afraid that the Governour would convey them to England. About this time the Governour got possession of the Castle of Edinr, but Lennox with the rest of the French

faction conveyed the Queen with her mother from Linlithgow to Stirling, the Cardinal, being with them, having corrupted his keepers. These appointed a day for the Coronation of the Queen. The Governour and Councill advertised the King of England of these proceedings, desiring his advice and counsel. King Henry, fearing that Lennox and his associats might convey the young Queen to France, required the Governour and those of his side to send her into England there to remain till the Marrage might be consumated between her & his son Prince Edward ; with such Lords of her own country as they could confide in to take care of her ; and sent ye Duke of Suffolk with Thomas Lo/ Wharton and Lord Ewers with 4,000 men to join the Governor and his Friends against their Adversaries. But the Cardinal & Qween Dowager so dealt with the Earl of Arran that they got him to break faith with King Henry and to join their faction, and resolved to continue him Governour, and not Lennox, as they befor proposed, when Arran stood firm to the King of England. Soon after the Qween was Crowned at Stirling, the Cardinal ordring matters so that the Governor beare the Crown as Next in blood to the Qween, and the Earl of Lennox bear the sceptre. A parliament was then called in which Arran was confirmed Governour, and in which it was agree'd that the Qween should abide at Stirling with her mother. The Lords Livingston, Ereskine, & Fleming were appointed to take care of her. The Earl of Lennox, perceiving the French faction had confirmed his Adversary Arran in the goverment, informing the French King thereof, put him in mind of his promises and that they had not been performed to him, in consideration hereof he renounced his service. And then he joined himself with the Earls of Angus, Cassilis, & Glencairn, the Lords Maxwell & Sommerville, ye Sherrieff of Air, and the Laird of Drumlanrig and others of that side called the English Lords against the Governour, Cardinal, and others of that Faction.

Before the Earl of Arran joined the French faction 5 French



Vessels had arrived in the Clyde, sent by the French King to the aid of his Freinds in Scotland, with 50,000 Crouns and ammunition to the amount of 10,000 more. The Earl of Lennox seized upon the Ships and got the 50,000 Crouns with the most part of the Ammunition into his hands, and brought it to the Castle of Dumbarton retaining it to his own use. And he with the Lords of his Faction raised a body of men and came to Leith against the Governour who was then in Edinburgh.

An appointment being made between them the Governour took Hostages, Sir George Douglas for his brother the Earl of Angus, the Master of Glencairn for his father the Earl of Glencairn, the Abbot of Crossraguel for his brother the Earl of Cassilis. But though the Earl of Lennox was with the Governour yet he Seceretly soon after departed from him without bidding him farewell, and, coming to Glasgow, fortified the Castle & Steeple there. But the Governour following him with an Army, Entering the Toun, won the Castle, hanged 16 gentlemen, and pardoned the Inferior Soldiers. The Earl of Angus & the Lord Maxwell came to the Governour at Glasgow befor he had laid seige to it, desiring to accommodate matters ; but he sent the Earl of Angus to be kept prisoner in the Castle of Blackness, and Lord Maxwell to be kept at Hamilton.

In 1544 the Earl of Lennox with the advice of his Friends sent the Earl of Glencairn & a gentleman Named Thos Bishop unto England with offers of his Service, And requesting to have in Marrage the Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter to the Earl of Angus and Niece to the King himself, having declared how they in the government had dealt with himself & the Earl of Lennox. Also he both thankfully receved the offer of his Service and also to aid him in his Title and other lawfull causes, and accordingly sent an Army by sea to him which soon arrived near to Leith to the number of 200 Vessels, who landed an Army of 10,000 men with Artillery & ammunition of all kinds.

The Governour & those of his side proposed to oppose their landing but understanding their strength desisted, and sent the Provost of Edinburgh with Two of the Baillies to the Earl of Hertford, the English Commander, to enquire into the cause of their coming, and that if he would send Commission they would make up any Misunderstanding between them if there had been any wrongs or injurys done. But the Earl of Hertford answered he had no Commission to talk of any such matters but to revenge the unjust dealings & breach of promise, and therefor Minded to burn the Town of Edinburgh, willing the Inhabetants and all others within to come forth & Submitt themselves befor him the King's Lewtenant to Stand unto the King's will and pleasure, or also he would not fail to proceed in Execution thereof. The Provost answered he would rather abide all extremities then comply with his desire, and returned to the Town. After the Governour had heard what Answer the Provost had got, he furnished the Castle with necessearys, and then went off to Stirling himself. That night the English Army lodged in Leith; next day they went to Edinburgh, passing up the Canongate to enter in at the Netherbow, where they met with resistance, and having had some Skirmishes returned that night to Leith. But next day the whole army with the Artillery came to the Town & breaking open the Canongate they entered the Town bringing their ordnance within sight of the Castle proposing to plant the same in Battery against it. But the Captain of the Castle, leveling his cannon against them, plyed them so furiously that several of the Englishmen were killed, so that they were constrained to remove. In the meantime they set fire to the Town and burnt the greatest part of it, also the Canongate & Holyroodhouse. The Governour Arran set the Earl of Angus, the Lord Maxwel, Sir James Douglass, & the rest at Liberty. In the time these things were a-doing a body of 4,000 horsemen came from the borders, who, joining the army at Leith, Scoured the Country

around & then burnt the Toun of Leith, and sent the Spoil of it and the Toun of Edinburgh with what they got in the country arround in their own ships to England. And therewith the Earl of Hertford, The Lord Admiral, and others returned by land to Berwick. Whilest the English were thus employed in that part of the Country, the Earl of Lennox was upon the back of the Governour & his party. Soon after a Battle was fought at Glasgow between them, in Which the Earl of Lennox was worsted, after which he, with the Earl of Glencairn and other Noblemen & Gentlemen, went into England Where he Married the Lady Margaret Douglas. And at that time he got insured to him by way of Inheritance lands to a good amount in those days, in consideration of his Marriage with the King's Neice, and appointed the Earl to Enter Scotland with a Number of Nobles and a considerable Army with them. Upon their arrival they burnt the Isle of Arran took also the Isle of Bute, & went on Victorious taking two French ships laden with Wines. But he was like to have been betrayed into the hands of his enemys had the treachery not been timely discovered, and having taken Sufficent revenge of them for the same returned again into England with the Spoils. Next year being 1545 Another Army under the Command of Sir Ralph Ewre Entred Scotland but he was soon after Slain. September this same year the French & Scots attempted to Enter England but were discomfeted & many of them taken prisoners.

This same year the plague broke out at Dundee but as an Account of it will be best known in giving An Account of Mr George Wisheart, I shall Speak no More of it here but refer it to the Account I shall give of the life of that Man of in the following Note (q) and go on to what I was before relating.

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(q) Mr George Wisheart was born in Scotland of an Antient family And brought up first at School from thence he went to the University after which he traveled into Several Countrys, And at last came to Cambridge where he was admitted into Bennet College. He was tall of Stature and of a Meloncholy Constitution. He had black hair a long beard comely of Personage And Well

Spoken, Courteous, Lowly, Lovely, willing to teach, desirous to learn. For his habit he wore a frize gown & black fustan Doublet, plain hose, Course Canvas for his shirts, falling bands &c all which he gave a part to the poor some Weekly some Monthly some Quarterly, saving a French lap that he Wore which he kept a Twelve months. He was Modest temperate fearing God, hating Covetousness, his Charity was extraordinary, he forbore his food one meal in three one day in four that he might the better relive the poor. His lodging was upon Straw, and he had Course Canvas Sheets, which when once foul he gave away. He had by his bedside a tub of water in which in the dark night he bathed himself. He taught with great modesty & gravely, so that some about him thought him severe and would have slain him, but the Lord was his deliverer, and he, after due correction for their malice, by good exhortation amended them. His learning was not less Sufficient than his desire of it. He was always ready to do good to his abilitys both in his private Chamber and publick Schools. He read divers Authors, yea he always Studied how to do good to all.

Anno 1544 some of the Nobility of Scotland coming to treat with King Henry 8th about the Marriage between his son Prince Edward & the young Qween of Scotland, at their return Mr Wisheart went with them into Scotland, being a man of admirable graces & singularly learned both in Divine & human Sciences. He first preached in Ross and then in Dundee, where, with great admiration of all that heard him, he went over the Epistle to the Romans, till, at the instigation of the Cardinal, one Robert Mill, a principal man there and formerly a proffessor of religion, inhibited him from preaching requiring him that he should trouble the Town no more for he would not suffer it. And this was spoken to him in the pubick place. Whereupon he mused a space with his eyes bent to heaven, And afterwards looking sorrowfully upon the Speaker and the people, he said "God is my Witness that I never minded your trouble, but your comfort. Yea your trouble is more dolorous to me than it is to your selves. But I am assured that to refuse God's word and to chace from yow his messenger, Shall not preserve yow from trouble but shall bring you into it, for God shall send you ministers that shall neither fear burning nor banishment. I have Offered you the Word of Salvation. With the hazard of my life I have remained amongst you, now ye yourselves refuse, and I must leave my Innocency to be declared by my God. If it be long prosperous with you I am not lead by the Spirit of Truth, but if unlooked for trouble come among yow, acknowledge the Cause and return to God who is greacious and mercifull, but if you turn not at the first Warning he will visit you with fire and sword." And so he came down from the pulpit, some Noblemen being present would have perswaded him to stay or to have gone with them into the Country, but by no means would he stay till he had passed the river Tay.

Then went he into the West country where he made offers of God's word which was gladly received by many, till the Bishop of Glasgow, by the Instigation of the Cardinal, came with his train to the Town of Air to resist Mr Wisheart. The Earl of Glencairn and some other Gentlemen hearing of it, came thither also with their retinue, and when they were all come together the Bishop would needs have the Church himself to preach in. Some opposed but Mr Wishart said let him alone his sermon will not do much hurt, let us go to the market Cross and so they did, where he made so Notable a Sermon that his very enemys themselves were confounded.



Mr Wishart remained with the gentlemen in Kyle preaching sometime in one place & sometime in another, but coming to Mauchline he was perforce kept out of the Church, some would have broken in but he said to one of them "Brother, Jesus Christ was mighty in the fields as in the Church, And himself often preached in the desert at the Seaside and in other places. The word of peace God sends by me, the blood of no man shall be shed this day for the preaching of it." And so going to the fields he stood upon a bank where he continued in preaching to the people above three hours. And God wrought so wonderfully by that Sermon that one of the most wicked men in that country, the Laird of Sheld was converted by it, and his eyes ran doon with such abundance of tears that all men Wondered at it. Presently news was brought to Mr Wishart that the plague was broke out at Dundee, which began four days after he was prohibited for preaching there, and raged extremly so that it is almost beyond credit how many died in 24 hours space, this being related to him, notwithstanding the importunity of his friends, he would needs go thither saying, "They are now in trouble and need confort now they are in trouble. Perhaps this hand of God will now make them to magnifie and reverence the word of God which befor they lightly Esteemed."

Coming to Dundee the joy of the faithful was exceeding great, and without delay he signified that the next day he would preach. And because most of the Inhabetants were either sick or employed about the Sick, he choise the last gate for the place of his preaching so that the whole were within and the Sick without the gate. His text was in Psalm 107 Verse 20 he sent his word and healed them, Wherein he comfortably treated of the profit & comfort of God's word, the punishment that comes by the contempt of it, the readiness of God's mercie to such as truly return to Him, and the happiness of those whom God takes from this Misery &c; by which Sermon he so raised up the hearts of those that heard him that they reguarded not death, but judged them more happy that should then depeart rather than such as should remain behind, knowing not whether they should have such a comforter with them yea or not. He spared not to Visit them that lay in the greatest extremity and to comfort them. He provided all things necessary for all such as could take food, the town being very bountifull to them thro' his instigation. But whilest he was thus bussieng himself for the comfort of the afflicted, The Devil stirred up the Cardinal, who corrupted a desperate popish Priest, John Weighton, to slay him. And upon a day the Sermon being Ended and the people departed suspecting no danger, the priest stood waiting at the bottom of the Stairs with a Naked dagger in his hand under his gown. But Mr Wishart being of a sharp penetrating eye, seeing the priest as he came down, said to him, "My friend what would you have?" And withal clapping his hand upon the Dagger took it from him, the Priest herewith being terrified fell down upon his knees confessed his intention & begged his pardon. A noise being here upon raised and it coming to the ears of those that were sick, they cried "Deliver the traitor to us or we will take him by force," and so they burst in at the gate. But Mr Wishart, taking him into his arms, said "Whoever hurts him hurts me, for he hath done me no Mischief, but much good, by teaching me much heedfulness for the time to come." And so he appeased them & saved the Priest's life.

When the plague was almost ceased, he took his leave of them, saying that "God had almost put an end to the Battle, and that he was now called to another place, for the gentlemen of the West had written him to meet them in

Edinburgh where he should dispute with the Bishops and should be publicly heard which he willingly assented to." But first he went to Montrose to Salute the Church there, where he sometimes preached, but spent most of his time in Meditation, in which he was so earnest that night and day he continued in it, during which time the Cardinal again Conspired his death, causing a letter to be sent to him as if it had been from his Familiar Friend the laird of Kinnaird, desiring him with all possible speed to come to him, for that he was taken with a Sudden Sickness. In the mean time he had provided Sixty men, armed, to ly in Wait within a Mile and an half of Montrose, to murder him as he passed by that way. The letter coming to his hand by a boy, who also brought him an horse to ride on, being accompanied by some honest men, his friends, he set forwards, but Suddenly Stopping and musing a Space, he returned back again, which they wondred at, asking him the cause, to whom he said, "I will not goe. I am forbidden of God. I am assured there is treason. Let some of yow go to yonder place and tell me what you find." Which they doing, found out the treason and hastily returned. They told Mr Wishart of it, whereupon he said, "I know that I shall end my life by that blood-thirsty man's hands, but it will not be on this manner."

The time approaching wherein he should meet the Gentlemen at Edinburgh, he took his leave and departed. By the way he lodged with a faithfull brother called James Watson of Innergowrey. In the Night-time he got up and went into a yard, which two men, hearing privatly, followed him. There he walked in an alley for some space, breathing forth many sobs and deep groans, then he fell upon his knees and his groans increased, then he fell upon his face. Those that watched him heard him Weeping & praying, in which posture he continued near an hour; then, geting up, he came to his bed again. Those that attended him, making as though they had been Ignorant of all, came and asked him where he had been, but he would not answer them. The next day they importuned him saying "Be plain with us, for we heard your mourning & saw your gestures." Then he, with a dejected countenance, said, "I will tell you. I am assured that my Warfare is near at an end, and therefor pray to God with me that now I shrink not when the Battle waxeth hot." When they heard this they fell weeping, saying, "This is small comfort to us." Then said he, "God shall send you comfort after me. This realm shall be illuminated with the light of Christ's Gospel as clearly as any realm since the days of the Apostles. The house of God shall be built in it, yea it shall not lack, in dispiight of all enemys, the topstone; neither will it be long before this be accomplished. Many shall not suffer after me till the glory shall appear, and Triumph in dispiight of Satan; but alas! if the people shall prove afterwards Unthankfull then fearfull and terrible shall the plagues be that shall follow."

Then went he forward on his journey and came to Leith; but hearing nothing of those Gentlemen that were to meet him, he kept himself private a day or two; at which time he grew pensive, and being asked the reason of it he said "What do I differ from a dead man but that I eat and drink? Hitherto God hath used my labours for the instructions of others and to the disclosing of darkness, & now I Lurk as a man ashamed, that dare not shew his face." Hereby they perceived that his desire was to preach, whereupon they said to him, "It is most comfortable to us to hear you; but because we know the danger wherein you stand we dare not desire it, but said he "if you dare hear, let God provide for me as best pleaseth him." And so it was concluded

that the next day he should preach in Leith. His text was of the parable of the Sower Matt: 13. The Sermon ended, the Gentlemen of Louthan, who were earnest professors of Christ, would not Suffer him to Stay at Leith, because the Governour & Cardinal were shortly to come to Edinburgh, but took him along with them, and so he preached at Brunstone, Languedine, & Ormiston. Then was he requested to preach at Eneresk, near Musselburgh, where he had a great conference of people, and amongst them Sir George Douglas who after sermon said publicly, "I know that the Governour & Cardinal will hear that I have been at the Sermon, but let them know that I will avow it, & will mantian both the doctrine & the preacher to the Uttermost of my power." This much rejoiced those that were present.

Among others that came to hear him preach there were two gray-friars who, standing at the Church door, whispered to such as came in. Which Mr Wishart observing to the people "I pray you make room for these two men.. It may bee they come to learn." And, turning to them, he said, "Come near, for I assure you, you shall hear the word of truth, which this day shall seal up to you either your Salvation or Damnation." And so he proceeded in his Sermon, Supposing that they would be quiet. But when he perceived that they still continued to disturb all people that stood near them, he said to them the second time with angry countenance, "O ministers of Satan & deceivers of the Souls of men, will you neither hear God's truth yourselves nor Suffer others to hear it? Depart & take this for your portion, God shall shortly confound & disclose your hypocrisy within this kingdom. Ye shall be abominable to men, and your places & habitations shall be desolate." This he spoke with much Vehemency, & turning to the people he said, "These men have provoked the Spirit of God to anger"; and then he proceeded to the end of his Sermon.

Afterwards he preached in divers places, the people much flocking after him, in all his sermons fortelling the shortness of time he had to travel and the near approaching of his death. Coming to Haddington his auditory began much to decrease, the cause, as it was conceived, was this:—The Earl of Bothwell, who had great Observance in these parts by the instigation of the Cardinal, had inhibited both those of the Town & Country to hear him. Presently after, as he was going to Church, he received a letter from the West country gentlemen, and having read it he called Mr John Knox, who had diligently waited upon him since he came into Louthan, to whom he said he was weary of the World because he saw that men began to be weary of God, for, says he, the gentlemen of the West have sent me word that they cannot keep their meeting at Edinburgh. Mr Knox, wondering that he should enter into conference about these things so immeiditly befor his Sermon Contrary to his custom, said to him, "Sir sermon-time approaches. I will leave you for the present to your Meditations," Then did Mr Wishart walk up and down about half an hour, his sad countenance declaring the grief of his mind. At last he entred into the pulpit & his auditory, being very small, he began on this manner, "O Lord how long shall it be that thy holy word shall be dispised, and men shall not regard their oun salvation? I have heard of the, O, Haddington, that in thee there used to be two or three thousand at a wicked play, and now to hear the Messenger of the Eternal God, of all the parish can scarce be numbered One hundred present. Sore & fearfull shall be the plagues that shall ensue upon this thy contempt. With fire and Sword shalt thou be plagued. Yea thou, Haddington in Special, strangers shall posses thee, and yow, the present inhabetants, shall either in bondage serve your



enemys, or else yow shall be chaced from your oun habitations, and that because yow have not known, nor will know the time of your Visitation."

This prophecie was accomplished not long after, when the English took Haddington and made it a garison, enforced many of the inhabitants to fly, oppressed others, and after a while, a great plague breaking out in the Town, whereof multitudes died, the English were at last forced to qvite it, who at their departure burnt & spoiled a great part of it, leaving it to be possessed by such as could first Seize upon it, Which were the French, which came as auxilliries to Scotland, with a few of the Inhabitants, so that Haddington to this day never recovered its former beautie, nor yet men of such wisdom & ability as did formerly inhabit it.

That night was Mr Wishart apprehended in the house of Ormiston by the Earl of Bothwell, Suborned by the Cardinal. The manner was this. After Sermon he took farwell of all his Friends in Haddington. John Knox would fain have gone with him, but he said "Return to your Children, and God bless yow, One is Sufficient for one Sacrifice," Then went he to the Laird of Ormiston, with some others that Accompanied him. After Supper he held a Comfortable discourse of God's love to his Children; then he appointed the 51 Psalm to be sung and so retired to his Chamber.

Befor midnight the house was beset and the Earl Bothwell called for the laird of the house, and told him that it was in Vain to resist, for the Governour and Cardinal were within a Mile with a great power; but if he would deliver Mr Wishart to him he would promise upon his honour he should be safe, and that the Cardinal should not hurt him. Mr Wishart said "Open the gates, the will of the Lord be done," And Bothwell coming in, Mr Wishart said to him, "I praise my God that so honourable a man as you, my Lord, receive me this night, for I am persuaded that for your honour's sake you will suffer nothing to be done to me, but by order of Law: I less fear to die openly, than Secerety to be muredred." Then said Bothwell, "I will not only preserve your body from all Vileonce that shall be intended you without order of Law, but I also promise in the presence of these Gentlemen that neither the Governour nor Cardinal shall have their will of you, but I will keep you in mine house till I either set you free or restore you to the same place where I received you," This said the laird—"My Lord if you make good your promise which we hope you will, we ourselves will not only serve you but we will procure all the proffessors in Louthan." These promises being made in the presence of God, & hands being stricken by both parties, the Earl took Mr Wishart and departed.

Mr Wishart was carred to Edinburgh, but gold & women easily corrupt fleshly men, for the Cardinal gave gold, And the Queen, that was too familiar with him, promised him her favour if he would deliver Mr Wishart into Edinburgh Castle, which he did, and shortly after he was delivered to the blood-thirsty Cardinal, who seeing that it was forbidden by their Canon Law for a Priest to sit as a judge upon life or death, he sent to the Governour, reqwisting him to appoint a lay judge to pass sentence upon Mr Wishart.

The Governour would easily have yielded to his reqwist but that David Hamilton, a godly man, told him that he could expect no better end than Saul's if he persecuted the truth which formerly he had proffessed. Hereupon the Governour sent the Cardinal word that he would have no hand in shedding the blood of that man. The Cardinal, being Angry, returned this answer, that he had sent to him of meer Civility and that he would proceed without him. And so, to the great grief of the godly, the Cardinal carried Mr Wishart



to St Andrews, and put him in the Tower there, and without any long delay he caused all the Bishops and other great Clergymen to be called together to St Andrews.

Feb'y ult. 1545 Mr Wishart was sent for to appear befor them to give an Account of his Seditious & heretical Doctrine as they called it. The Cardinal caused all his retinue to come armed to the place of their Sitting, which was the Abbey Church, whither, when Mr Wishart was brought, there was a poor man lying at the door that asked his Alms, to whom he flung his purse. When he came before the Cardinal there was a Dean appointed to preach, whose Sermon, being ended, Mr Wishart was put up into the pulpit to hear his Charge. And one Lauder, a priest, stood over against him, and read a Scroll of Bitter Accusations & curses against him, so that the Ignorant people thought that the Earth would have opened and Swallowed up Mr Wishart quick. But he stood with great patience without moving or once changing his countenance. The priest, having ended his Curses, spit at Mr Wishart's face, saying "What answerest thou, thou runagate traitor thief &c." Then did Mr Wishart fall upon his knees making his prayer unto God. After which he said, "Many & horrible sayings unto me, a Christian man, many words abominable for to hear have ye spoken here this Day, which not only to teach, but even to think, I ever thought abomination &c." then did he give them an Account of his Doctrine, Answering to every Article as far as they would give him leave to speak. But they, without any regard to his sober and godly answer, presently condemned him to be burnt, after which sentence falling upon his knees he said :—

"O Imortal God, how long wilt thou suffer the rage & great cruelty of the Ungodly to exerceese their fury upon thy Servants which do further thy word in this World, whereas they, on the contrary, do seek to distroy the truth whereby thou hast revealed thy self to the world, &c. O Lord we know certainly that thy true Servants most needs suffer for thy name's sake persecutions, Afflictions, & troubles in this present World; yet we desire that thou wouldst preserve and defend thy Church Which thou hast chosen befor the foundations of the World, And give thy people to hear thy Word and to be thy true Servants in this present Life."

Then were the common people put out, the Bishops not desiring they should hear the innocent man speak, and so they sent him again to the Castle, till the fire should be made ready. In the Castle came two friars to him requiring him to make confession, to whom he said I will make no confession to you, but fetch in that man who preached even now and I will speak with him. Then was the Subprior sent, with whom he conferred a pretty while, till the Subprior wept; who, going to the Cardinal, told him that he came not to Interseed for Mr Wishart but to make known his innosency to all men. At which words the Cardinal was very angry saying "We knew long agoe what you were." The captain of the Castle, coming to Mr Wishart, asked him if he would break his fast with them? "Yea" said he, "very willingly, for I know you be honest men." in the meantime he desired them to hear him a little. And so he discoursed to them about the Lord's supper, his Suffering, and Death for us, exhorting them to love one another, laying aside all rancor & malice, as becomes the members of Jesus Christ, who continwaly interceeds for us to his father. Afterwards he gave thanks and, blessing the bread & Wine, he took the bread & break it, giving it to every one saying "Eat this. Remember that Christ died for us; and feed on it spiritwaly." So taking the

cup he bad them remember that Christ's blood was shed for them, &c. Then he gave thanks and prayed for them & so retired unto his Chamber.

Presently came two executioners to him from the Cardinal; one put upon him a black surcoat and the other brought him baggs of powder which they tied about several parts of his body, & so they brought him forth to the place of Execution Over against which place the Castle windows were hung with rich hangings & a Velvet Cussion laid for the Cardinal & prelates, who from thence fed their eyes with the torments of this Innocent man. The Cardinal fearing lest Mr Wishart should be rescued by his friends, caused all the Ordnance of the Castle to be bent against the place of his Execution, and commanded his gunners to Stand ready all the time of his burning. Then were his hands bound behind his back, and so he was carried forth. In the way some beggars met him asking his Alms for God's sake, to whom he said, "My hands are bound wherewith I was wont to give you alms, but the mercifull Lord who, of his bounty and abundant grace, feeds all men vouchsafe to give you Necessarys both for your bodys & souls." Then two fryars met him, perswading him to pray to Our Lady to mediate for him; to whom he meekly said, "Cease, tempt me not, I entreat you." And so, with a rope about his neck & a chain about his middle, he was led to the fire, where, falling upon his knees, he then repeated "O thou Saviour of the World, have mercy upon me. Father of heaven, I commend my Spirit into thy holy hands." Then turning to the people he said "Christian bretheren & Sisters, I beseech you be not offended at the word of God for the torments which you see prepared for me, but I exhort you that you love the word of God for your Salvation, and Suffer patiently and with a comfortable heart for the Word's Sake, which is your undoubted Salvation & everlasting Comfort. I pray you also shew my bretheren & Sisters, which have often heard of me, that they cease not to learn the Word of God which I have taught them, according to the word of God which I taught them, according to the grace given mee for no persecution or trouble in this world whatsoever, and shew them the doctrine was no Old wives' fables, but the truth of God, for if I had taught men's doctrine I had had greater thanks from men, but for the Word of God's sake I now Suffer not Sorrowfully but with a glad heart & mind. For this cause I was sent into this world that I should Suffer this fire for Christ's sake. Behold my face, you shall not see me change my countenance, I fear not the fire. And if persecution come to you for the word's sake I pray you fear not them that can kill the body and have no power to hurt the Soul, &c." Then he prayed for them which accused him, saying, "I beseech you, father of heaven, forgive them that have of Ignorance or of an evil mind, forged lies of me, I forgive them with all my heart, I beseech Christ to forgive them that have condemned me this day Ignorantly." Then turning to the people again he said, "I beseech you brethren exhort your prelates to learn the Word of God, that they may be ashamed to do evil, and learn to do good, or else there shall come upon them the wrath of God which they shall not be able to eschew." Then the Executioner upon his knees said, "Sir, I pray yow forgive me for I am not the cause of your death." And then he calling him to him kissed his cheeks, saying, "Lo here is a token that I forgive you, my heart, do thine Office." And so he was tied to the Stake and the fire kindled.

The Captain of the Castle coming near him bade him be of good courage and to beg for him the pardon of his sins. To which Mr Wishart said, "this fire torments my body but no whit abates my spirits." Then, looking towards

the Cardinal, he said, "He who in such State from that high place feeds his eyes with my torments, within few days shall be hanged out at the same window, to be seen with as much Ignominy, as he now leans there with pride." His breath being Stopt, he was consumed by the fire.

The prophecie was fulfilled when, after the Cardinal was slain, the Provost, raising the Town, came to the Castle Gates crying, "What have you done to my lord Cardinal? Where is my lord Cardinal? To whom they within Answered, "Return to your house, for he hath recived his rewards and will trouble the World no more," But they still cried, "we will never depart till we see him." Then did the Lesslies hang him out at that window to show that he was dead, and so the people departed.

But God left not the death of his Servant long unrevenged for the people did generally cry out of the cruelty used against him. Especialy John Lesslie, brother to the Earl of Rothes, & Norman Lesslie, his cousin, fell foul upon the Cardinal for it. But he thought himself strong enough for all Scotland, saying "A fig for the fools, & a button for the bragging Hereticks. Is not the Lord Governour mine witness, his eldest son for a pledge at my table, have I not the Qween at my devotion, is not France my friend, why should I fear my danger." Yet he had laid a design to cut off such as he feared & hated, which was discovered after his death by letters & memorials about him. He kept himself for his greater Security in the Castle, and on Friday there came to the Town of St. Andrews, Norman Lesslie, Willm Kirkaldie, John Lesslie, and others. And on this Saturday morning they Met together not far from the Castle, waiting till the gate was oppened, and the drawbridge let down for the receiving in some lime & sand to repair some decays about the Castle. Which being done, Kirkaldie with six more went to the Porter, falling into discourse with him, till the Lesslies came also, with other company. The Porter seeing them would have drawn up the bridge, but he was prevented, And whilst he endeavoured to keep them out at the gate, his head was broken and the Keys taken from him. The Cardinal was asleep in his bed, for all night he had for his bedfellow Mrs Mary Ogilvie, who was a little befor gone from him out at the postern gate, And therefor the Cardinal was gone to his rest

There were about one hundred workmen in the Castle, which, seeing what was done, cried out; but without hurt they were turned out at the Wicket gate. Then William Kirkaldie went to secure the postern, least the Cardinal should make an Escape that way, the rest going to the Gentlemen's Chambers who were about fifty. Without hurting them, they turned them all out at the gates. They which undertook this enterprise were but Eighteen men. The Cardinal being awakned with the Noise asked out at a Window what was the Matter? Answer was made that Norman Lesslie had taken the Castle. Then did he attempt to escape by the postern, but finding that to be kept he returned to his chamber, and with the help of his Chamberline, fell to barricading the door with Chests and such things. Then came up John Lesslie & bids open the door. The Cardinal asked "who was there." He answered, "John Lesslie." The Cardinal said "I will have Norman, for he is my friend." "content yourself," said the other, "with those that are here." And so they fell to breaking open the door. In the meantime the Cardinal hid a box of Gold under some coals in a Secret place. Then he said to them, "Will you save my life?" John Lesslie answered "It may be that we will." "Nay," said the Cardinal, "swear unto me by God's wounds that you will, and then



Either this same year or the year befor The Queen, attended by Cardinal Beaton, came to Dundee, persecuting and apprehending such of the Inhabitants as were in any way Serious and Godly inclined, and whose eyes God had oppened to see the Errors & abominations of Popery. And they made search throughout the whole Town for New Testaments, treating those in whose custody they found them most cruelly, and gathering all the Testaments they could find they burnt them, So much were they affraid that the light of Christ's Gospel should spread, Christ's kingdom be advanced, and the kingdom of Satan & Antichrist should fall to the ground.

In the year 1547 King Henry 8th of England & Francis King of France died, The Duke of Somerset, named befor the Earl of Hertford, Uncle to the young King of England, was chosen Lord Protector of England during the Minority of the King. The Duke, minding the advancement of his Nephew and the

I will open the door." Then said John "That which was said was unsaid." And so he called for fire to burn down the door, whereupon the door was oppened, And the Cardinal sat him down in the chair crying, "I am a priest, I am a priest ye will not slay me." Then John Lesslie and another struck him once or twice. But Mr James Melvine, a man that had been very familiar with Mr Wishart and of Modest & gentle nature, perceiving them both to be in cholar, plucked them back, saying "This work & judgment of God, though secret, ought to be done with great gravity," and so, presenting him the point of his sword, he said "Repent the of they former Wicked life, but espeeally of Shedding the blood of that Notable Instrument of God Mr George Wishart, who though he was consumed by fire befor man yet cries it for vengeance upon thee. And we from God are sent to revenge it, for here befor my God I protest that neither thy hatred of the person, the love of thy riches, nor the fear of any hurt thou couldst have done me, moveth me to Strick thee, but only because thou hast been and still remainest an Obstinate enemy against Jesus Christ and his holy Gospel." And so he thrust him thro' the body. Who falling down Spoke never a Word but "I am a Priest, I am a Priest, fie, fie all is gone!"

The death of this Tyrant was Grivious to the Queen-Mother with whom he had been so long too much familiar, as with many other Women. As also to the Romanists, though the people of God were freed from their fears in a great Measure thereby.\*

\*[The account of George Wishart's life and martyrdom is chiefly founded upon the passage in John Knox's "History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland," and also on David Calderwood's "History of the Kirk of Scotland" from the abridged version published in 1646, as the complete work was not issued till 1842 by the Wodrow Society.]



peace and quiet of both the realms, wanted to procure the consummation of the Marriage between King Edward of England and Mary, the young Queen of Scotland, but perceiving he could not do it without force, in the beginning of September, he entered Scotland with an Army of 17 or 18,000 men, which was divided into three principal Wards, the Vanguard led by the Earl of Warwick, the Battle by the Duke of Somerset himself, and the Rere by the Lord Dacres of the North. In this order they marched thro' the Merse and Louthan till they came to Bucklingbraes, near to the Forth side, where the English fleet were arrived. The Governour of Scotland seeing this raiseth an Army with intention to oppose them. And soon after, both armys being met, they made an attack upon each other, in which the Scottish horsemen were put to the flight, but the English pursuing too far, some of their Captains were taken Prisoners. The Earl of Huntly with divers Barons & Knights were taken prisoners by the English & carried before the Lord Protector. Amongst those of the Scots that were slain were many persons of Note. The Earl of Huntly giving bond that the prisoners should either pay their ransom or present themselves against a certain day, the prisoners were suffered to depart. The Governour, having made his escape from the Battle, came to Stirling where the Queen Regent & her daughter was, and, by his advice & that of the other Lords that had Escaped, they were removed to the country of Menteith, untill the English had left the Realm, and then brought to Scotland. The English after this took many Castles, and amongst them that of Broughty Craig near Dundee, putting Strong Garrisons therein. The Governour, perceiving that without the assistance of France, he should not be able to make head against the English, they having now got such foot & hold in the Kingdom of Scotland, he desired the Queen and the French Ambassador to send for immediate aid. To which they gladly consented to procure an Army out of France upon condition that he, with the Estates of the realm,

would agree to send the young Queen to France, and a contract to be made for bestowing her in Marriage as stood with the French King's pleasure. The Governour and Estates, having befor proved unfaithfull to their Contract with the King of England, made no difieulty in persisting in their breach of of Faith and readily consented to the proposal of the Regent, and sent their Writings by certain Messengers into France.

The French King gladly accepted of the proposal, and prepared a Fleet to transport an Army into Scotland next summer.

Meantime the Governour laid seige to Broughty Castle, and thought to have taken the same by storm. But the Duke of Somerset, in order to Force them to leave the Seige, sent the Earl of Lennox with an Army into Scotland. He making Successfull advances, put the Governour in fear and so forced him to raise the seige befor he had effectuated his design, in order to oppose the Earl of Lennox befor he should come too far into the kingdom ; for the Earl of Lennox had proved too Strong for the Governour's army in the South, and so he went off if possiabile to defend his Countrys of Clydsdale and Douglas-Dale.

Sir Andrew Dudley, Governour of Broughty Castle, most Valiantly defended the same during the Seige so that the Scots lost several both of Valour & Note. Amongst others Gavin Hamilton the Governour's kinsman was slain. After Arran the Governour raised the Seige, he caused Mr James Halliburton, Tutor of those parts (I suppose the same person we shall have occasion in course to Speak off afterwards who was Provost of Dundee and one of the Generals in the Reformation), to raise several companys of horsemen and appointed him with Captain Lermouth, whom he left in Dundee with some foot-men to defend the Country against the Englishmen, if they issued forth of Broughty Castle.

The Duke of Somerset intending to push on the War with Vigour sent more forces into Scotland in the beginning of

the year 1548, which Army proved Victorious. And the Prior of Whiterne gained many people over to the English Intrest.

The French fleet at last arrived in Leith Roads, where they landed their Army and Ordnance, Soon after which they went and laid Seige to Haddington. But Sir Henry Wharton sent a reinforcement into the Town, with Amunition and all other necessaries for the use of the beseiged, in the Night time without the knowledge of the beseigers, And shortly after the Earl of Shrewsbury came with a body of Forces, and obliged the French to raise the Seige. The English, Issuing out after this when any of the enemy made their appearance, had several encounters with them, but in one of these, they having Ventured too far, a good many were slain and taken prisoners. The French also fortified the Town of Leith, and, having performed some small actions, Several of the French Officers shipt themselves on board their Galleys and went for France. But several of their Vessels were taken by the English ; in short, the English bore very hard upon the French & Scots, being for the most part Victorious.

They made another unsuccessfull attempt upon Haddington, coming off with the loss of a great many men. The Earl of Argyle, with a Body of his Irish-Scots, came and beseiged the Castle of Broughty ; but after spending time to no purpose, he not being able to perform his designes, took a Truce with them within for a time, and befor the same was expired there came a reinforcement to the Englishmen in the garrisons so that the Earl was constrained to leave the Seige and Suffer the Englishmen to become masters of a hill where they afterwards builded a Fort. And in the End of this year they proposed to Fortifie Dundee and to have kept the same with a garison of Soldiers ; but they hearing that Monsure de Desse with his French men were coming thither to its relief, they abandoned the Town, having first spoiled the houses and afterwards set the town on fire.

The Reingrave with two bands of Almaines, and Monsure de Etauges with his company of horsemen, were sent befor, who coming to Dundee & finding the English were gone, encamped there Staying till Monsure de Desse should come with the French foot-men, within two days after they, going forth to view the Fort, were in danger to have been caught ere they could get back again; for the Englishmen and their allies that were there with them issued forth and made them to retire not without danger to have been distressed if the Reingrave had not used the greatest Policie. To be short Monsure de Desse, to stop the Englishmen from entring any further into the Country on that side, Fortified Dundee, and left a Strong garison of Frenchmen in the Town to defend it with much artillery, ammunition, & all other necessary for their defence. And in one of the Skirmishes they had with the Englishmen after this at Broughty Castle Monsieur de Etauges was taken prisoner.

The Armys having this year gone on with Various Successes gave the Governour & Qween hopes that they should yet recover all that the English possessed in Scotland. But first it was thought good to Assay the winning of Broughty Castle, for it greatly diminished the Estimation of the Scots as well as French that the English should keep foot so far within the Realm in dispiht of their whole power.

Thereupon Monsieur de Thermas, about Candlemass, having all things in readiness for the Seige, came thither & did so much,

1550. What with shot of canon to make battary and other

means of Enforcements, that giving the assault both with Scots and Frenchmen, they entred the Fort the 26th Feby by force, so that all those within were either taken or slain, whereupon these Englishmen also that kept the Castle rendred up the same without resistance. Haddingtoun being also about this time abandoned by the Englishmen after they had razed its fortifications to the ground, a peace was con-



cluded soon after between the two Kingdoms of England & France, and the troops of both Kings withdrawn from Scotland. Upon the back of the peace the Queen-Mother went over into

1551. France in September same year to pay a Visit to

her Friends, and returned in October next year, by the Way of England, and having landed at Portsmouth 2d of November she went to Hampton Court and from it by Water to Paul's Wharfe in the Afternoon, And from thence rode to the Bishop of London's Palace, where she lodged, and on the 4th she rode in her chariot to the King's Palace at Whitehall, accompanied with the Lady Margaret Douglas, the three Duchesses of Suffolk, Richmond, & Northumberland, and several other great Ladys, both Scots and English, and was received at the gate by the Dukes of Suffolk & Northumberland, and the Lord Treasurer. And at her entring in the hall, the King stood in the upper end thereof, and the Earl of Warwick holding the Sword befor him. She at her Approaching to him kneeled down & he courteously took her up, kissed her, taking her by the hand, and led her up into his own Chamber of Presence, and after into the Queen's Chamber of Presence, where he kissed all the Ladys of Scotland and departed for a while. She dined upon the Queen's side that day with the King, his service and her's coming together, the Kings being placed upon the right hand of the table & hers upon the left. All the Ladys both of Scotland and England dined in the Queen's great Chamber. After dinner the King shewed her his Gallerie and gardens with every thing that was curious, and about 4 o'clock he brought her down again by the hand into the hall where he received her. And there kissing her she took her leave and returned to the Bishop's Palace, from whence she came, The 6th she set out on her journey for Scotland, riding from Paul's thro' the City, passing forth at Bishopgate. The Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Pembroke, & the Lord Treasurer brought her to Shore-ditch Church and there took their leaves of her. The Duke of

Northumberland had an hundred men on horseback with Javlines, whereof Forty were Gentlemen Clade in Black Velvet Coats guarded with White, and hats of Black Velvet with White feathers, & Chains of Gold about their necks. The Earl of Pembroke had one hundred & twenty men well appointed with Black Javlines & hatts with feathers—and the Lord Treasurer had one hundred gentlemen and yeomen with Javlines well appointed, which three companys of horses furnished the Streets on Each side from the Cross to Cheapside to Birchlane. And as she passed by the way, the Sheriffs of London had the Charge of Conducting her to Walloon-townend where she lodged that night, And in every shire thro' which she passed, the Sheriff with the gentlemen of the Shire received her and gave their Attendance to her till she came to enter the Next shire, where the Sherriff & gentlemen in there received her. And that order was kept till she came to the borders of Scotland. And all her Charges both for Meat & drink for herself and train and provision for their horses was born and allowed by the King of England. Here we may observe that tho' but for a short time befor both nations had been at hot war with each other, and the English nation had but too much reason to resent the wrong ussage that they had got from the Scotish by the Breach of Faith of Arran and those in the Government, Yet there was no appearance of Enmity on their part but of Love and good manners, as if there had still subsisted peace and Concord between them.

1556. In the year 1556 Paul Methven at Dundee did publickly exhort the people to renounce the doctrines of the Church of Rome and embrace the Doctrines of Jesus Christ contained in his Gospel, for which he was most Cruelly persecuted, and oppressed by the Queen and the Bishops, prohibiting every person therein from harbouring or giving him in any way the least Sustenance. But the Lord, having more & more opened the Understandings of the Inhabit-

ants to receive the truth in the Simplicity thereof, were not now to be frightened from their duty, but resolved to risk life, fortune, and all that was dear unto them in this World in behalf of the truth & the teachers thereof. And they gave him harbour and Sustenance for the body, counting him worthy of both who feed their souls with the Spiritual and wholesom word of the gospel, free'd from the Corrupt traditions of men ; for which the Queen and her party Vowed much Wrath and Vengeance against the place, for their rebellion as she then thought it, though no place in the kingdom ever Signilized more by their steadfast adherence to all the lawfull commands of their Soverigns and Governours more than the inhabitants of this place had ever done. But now duty laid them under an obligation to withstand the Errors & abominations of the Church of Rome, by whom they were held so long in Spiritual darkness, against the unjust & unlawfull commands of the Queen and her rulers, who wanted to keep them in bondage to that Mother of harlots still.

The Tounsmen of Dundee, headed by that Eminent Experienced and Valiant Commander and Councilor, Provost James Haliburton, made a considerable figure in the Army of our Reformers, as is evident from the History of the Reformation.

The Lords of the Reformation, were Obliged to take up Arms in defence of their Civil & religious liberty, they being assured that no trust nor reliance was to be put in a Woman whom neither her Oath nor promise could bind ; indeed her practice was just suitable to the System of religion that she had adopted, that faith was not to be kept with heriticks, and all protestants she held as such. And although it was what they did not choice, to take the Sword to defend themselves, yet necessity obliged them thereto, The Queen Mother, having left a strong Garrison in Perth to keep it for her, these oppressed the Inhabitants to such a degree that they required the Lords of the Congregation to give them relief. Thither Argyle, the Prior, & Lord Ruthven marched and

having, without Effect, required the Queen to evacuate the town in terms of a former treaty, they on her refusal prepared to besiege it in form. The Queen employed the Earl of Huntly and Lo/Ereskine to divert them from their enterprize. Her wanted Artefecies were now of no avail. Repeated so often they could deceive no longer, and without Listning to her offers, they continued the Seige. Lord Ruthven attacked it on the West, and Provost Halliburton with the people of Dundee, firing Insses-  
 1559. antly with his Artillery from the Bridge, soon obliged the beseiged to capitulate upon 26th June 1559.

After the reduction of Perth the populace went to Scoon to destroy the Abbey & Palace. Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Murray, son of the Earl of Bothwell of that name, held the Abbey in perpetual Commendam, and resided in the Palace. He had been a Severe Scourge to the Reformers And was Obnoxious to them ever since the death of Walter Mill, who, by his particular councill, was burnt at St. Andrews. They, with the citizens of Dundee, attacked the Abbey & Palace, though guarded by one hundred horsemen, Mr James Halliburton, with his brother & Mr John Knox (who befor that a little arrived in Scotland and coming to Dundee, the Chiefs of the Reformation came & met him there, and so he went with them to Perth) hearing of this tumult went and entreated the people to spare the Edifices, to Whom they harkned and Seperated, after they had destroyed the Monuments of Idolatry. But the next day a Citizen of Dundee was run thro' the body with a Sword by one of the Bishop's sons while he was looking in at the door of the Bishop's granary, which so enraged the people of Dundee & Perth that they Quickly repaired to Scoon and notwithstanding the entreatys of Argyle, Ruthven, the prior, Halliburton, and all the preachers, they pillaged and set fire to these Noble Edifices and burnt them to the ground, on the 27th of June, which much offended them as they were earnest to have them preserved. But an aged Matron whose house was near to the Abbey, when



she beheld it in flames said, " Now I see that God's judgements are just, and that no man is able to save where He will punish. This place, since I could remember, hath been Nothing but a den of Whoremongers. It is incredible to believe how many wives have been adulterated and Virgins deflowred by the filthy beasts who have been fostered in this den, but especially by that wicked man who is called the Bishop. If all men knew as much as I, they would praise God And no man would be Offended." I shall put in a Note the state the Palace was in in the year 1773 (r)

The Queen, having lost Perth and Stirling, was driven as her last refuge to take shelter in the Toun of Leith which she had fortified and garisoned with Frenchmen. Provost James

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(r) Scoon once famous for the Augustinien Abbay founded by King David 1st of that name, King of Scotland, where the Kings of this realm were Crounded in the fatal Marble Chair, Here is a fine Royal Palace with the King's Parks very neat, and delightfull gardens, of which Palace &c Lord Stormont is Hereditary keeper. In this Palace is a gallerie 175 feet long & 18 feet wide, high and neatly arched, the cilling thereof being all paneled, all of Which are full of Antique paintings. The Front of the Palace towards the Chaple is 200 feet long ; the Dining Room is 400 feet long and proportionally broad. This with 8 other rooms, closset, Library, & Hall repay the travel of the curious, they are Magnificent & Spacious. There are in the rooms some Very fine paintings or Pictures the Chief of which is Lord Dunravin, Sir John Acton, The Burning of Troy, Ajax & Ulisses, King James 5th, The Marques of Tuli-bardine; and in the Dining room is Mary of Modena & King James 7th her Husband, the Countess of Errol, Lady Betty Murray, Lord Drumcairn's dumb son Lord Balvaird, Lord & Lady Stormont, King James & Queen Anne. On the front of several of the chimneys, especially that of the Dining room, are the most Elegant coats of Arms, cut in Marble, that are to be seen any where. The Jambs of the chimnies are also of fine Marble. In this Palace is a Bed Sewed by Queen Mary when confined in Lochleven Castle, very grand, as also the King's bed, being the only two now remaining in the house. All the Walls of the Palace in the Inside are lined with fine Wainscot neatly paneled, all fresh and clean. There is also some very fine Landskeps thro' the house, especially above the doorheads of every room. The Royal Chaple serves now for the Parish Church, but is still preserved in the same manner in which it was when the Kings were crounded here. No Seats being allowed in the Midst of the Church. The gallery around is small and neat. Here Charles 2d took the Covenant. The King's seat is opposite to the pulpit, and very neat. The Isle is Modern and is the burrial place of the familie of Stormont. Here is an Elegant Monument belonging to them, and a small neat one with a large Marble Urn containing the heart of the Late Lady Stormont, who died at Rome. The Church yard is called Mootmount, and report says that Earth was brought here from every place in Scotland.

Haliburton, with the men of Dundee and others under him, went to Leith, and having planted his artillery upon a hill near to the Toun, annoyed them for some time ; but the French within got intelligence that most of the Provost's Horsemen were gone about some bussnes and that his foot were but few in Number. Taking this advantage they Salleyed out upon them, but though his men were but few yet did he face them boldly, and Valiantly they defended themselves for some time. But the enemy overpowering them forced them at last to give way, the enemy pursuing them towards Edinburgh ; but they, espiing some friends at a distance come to their relief, in their turn Turned upon the Enemy and made them run, And in the Skirmishing and pursute took a good many of them Prisoners, who were all sent over to be confined in Dundee. Soon after this the Queen was forced, being no longer able to hold out, to a compliance, and the Protestant religion took place throughout the Kingdoms.

Queen Mary, not long after her arrival into the kingdom from France, Honoured this Toun by paying a Visite to it, wherein she was receved and royaly Entertained as  
 1561. became Loyal Subjects to their Soverign. At the same time she shewed the Inhabitants very peculiar marks of her favour. This was in the year 1561.

Again in the year 1564 She payed another Visit to Dundee, where she was again Entertained to her Satisfaction. At this  
 1564. time she granted to the Inhabitants the gardens belonging to the Gray friars for a burrieng ground, which grant is as follows, vz :—

A Charter granted to the Toun of Dundee by Mary Queen of Scots with advice of the Lords of her privey Council, granting, disposing, and giving for herself and all her Successors for ever, confirming to the Provist Baillies Council & Community, of the said Burgh & their Successors, all and Sundrie the Lands, tenements, houses, buildings, Churches, Chaples, Gardens, Orchards,

Crofts, yearly rents, Donations, Emoluments, farms, &c., which belonged or shall be known to belong to whatsoever Chaples, Altarages, or prebends in whatever Church, College, or Chaple founded within the Liberty of said Burgh of Dundee by what ever Patron, of which the said Chaplins & prebendaries were formerly in possession, wherever they ly, which formerly belonged to the Dominican Friars Predicators, Franciscans & the Gray Sisters of the said Burgh of Dundee.

Besides this Charter granted to the Town of Dundee by Queen Mary, there is extant among the Archives of the said Burgh a grant Subscribed by the Queen's own hand of the place and Yards possessed by the Gray Cordeliers Friars.

Regina—

We understanding that the Kirkzarde of our Burgh of Dondie is Sitwate in the myddis yairof quhair is the common traffique of marchandis, is ust, and also the Deid of our said hail burgh is buryit, & thrc' occasion of the said burrial, pest & uther contagiis sicknesses ingennert, & other infection, it maks the samin to persevier & continue to the gret hurt, nought only to the inhabitants of our said Burgh but also of our hail realm ; and within the realms of France uther far parts there is nae deid burrit within burrous & gret Touns, but has yair burrial places & Sepultures outwith the samin, for evading of the contagious Sickness forsaid, And in the said Kirkzarde wherein the deid was burrit of befor mair decent polite may be had to the honour of our realm & eek of our Leiges. Quhairfor & for uther resonable causes and considerations moving us, and for good true leill & thankfull service done & to be done to us and to our Successors, by the Provost, Balies, Council & Citie of our said Burgh & their Successors, here permitt & liscenet & bee yes presents permitts & Liscents & their Successors forsaid to bury yair deid in that place & Zarde Quilk was sometime Occupyt be the Gray Cordelier Friars outwith & beside the said Burgh, and to entremit, repair, use, closs, & big ye samin

sufficiently to the effect forsaide in time coming, without onie revocation, obstacle, impedement, or against calling quhatsoever. With our hand & given under our signett at Dondie,  
 1564. the Elevent day of September, Zeir of God one thousand five hundred & three score & four Zeirs.

In the year 1565 the Queen, hearing that the Towns of Dundee, St. Johnston, & St. Andrews had helped the Lords to raise men of war for their Support, passed there herself and took inquisition thereof, giving order in those Towns that no such thing should afterwards be put in Practice. Several were put in Prison, as the Provost & Baillies of St. Andrews, also  
 1565. certain of the Towns of Dundee & St. Johnston, & the Barrons of Lundy, Largo, & Baledward, who were sent to Aberdeen & other parts where they remained the winter following.

In the year 1580 The Assembly of the Church of Scotland met in Dundee and therein concluded that the Office of Bishop  
 1580. as then used and commonly taken within the realm had neither foundation, ground, nor warrand from the Word of God, And thereupon an ordinance was made that all persons called to the said Office, or that should be called thereto at any time thereafter, should be charged to demitt and forsake the same, as an office whereunto they are not called of God, as also to desist and cease from Preaching, ministering the Sacraments, or using in any sort the Office of a Pastor, till they should be admitted of anew of the General Assembly, under the pain of Excommunication. In the end of the Act it was decreted, that concerning the Patrimony of the Church possessed by the Bishops, the next Assembly should reason and advise upon the disposing thereof.

The General Assembly of the Church met in Dundee  
 1592. in April 1592 wherein his Majesty directed Sir James Melvil of Halhill with certain Articles, while Mr Robt. Bruce was Moderator.



First that he would not Suffer the priviledge & honour of his Croun to be diminished, and Assemblys to be made when and where they pleased. Therefor willed them befor the dissolution of the present Assembly, two or three of their Number, by whom they should know his mind touching the time and place of their next meeting.

Seecondly that an Act should be made inhibiting Ministers to declame in Pulpet against the proceedings of his Majesty & Council upon pain of deprivation both in regard of His Majesty's good intentions, known to themselves, for Mantaining religion and Justice. And for the Easy access that divirs of the Minstery had unto him, by whom they might signifie their complaints & grievances if any they had.

Thirdly in regard Mr Craig's decrepit age his Majesty desire to have five or Six nominated to him by the Assembly that he might choice some two of them to serve in his house.

Fourthly seeing the Standing of religion & Safety of his Person were so Straitly enjoined, as they that were enemys to the one could not be freends to the other, that some of every Presbytery should be appointed to inform & advertize his Majesty of the Papists and ressetters of Bothwell, whose whole courses tended to the subversion of religion, no less than the endangering of his Majesty's Person.

Fifthly that they should cause the Magistrates of Burghs where there are any Seaports, try those that came into the Country or passed forth of the same to declare their names, that the Plots & practices against religion might be better discovered.

These Articles, especialy the two first savouring of discontent, were answered generally by the Assembly. Concerning their meeting they said that they should follow the Act of Parliament made the preceeding year. And for the declaming in Pulpit an Act was made prohibiting any Minister to Utter in Pulpit any rash or irreverent speeches against his Majesty & Council or their proceedings, And to give their admonitions

upon just and nessecery causes, And in all fear, love, & reverence which the King, Esteeming to be no restraint but rather to minister an excuse, rejected as not satisfying his demand, whereupon the petitions of the Church proponed against Papists at the same time & against the erections of Tithes in Temporalities were not much regarded.

In this assembly it was enacted that none proffessing religion within the Church of Scotland should from thensforth repair to any of the King of Spain's Dominions, Where the Tyranny of Inquisition was used, for traffict of Merchandize or other the like Negotiations, till the King did obtain liberty from the King of Spain to his Subjects for traffict in these his bounds, without any danger of their person or goods for the Cause of Religion, under the pain of Excommunication.

The Merchants, offended hereat, did petition his Majesty and Council for mantaining their liberty of Traffict, which was granted. Notwithstanding thereof the Ministers proceeded in their Censures, till the merchants made offer to Surcease their Trade with Spain, how soon their Accoumpts were made and they payed by their Creditors in those parts.

In the year 1597 Another Assembly Conveened in Dundee wherein Mr Robert Rollock was Elected to preside, though he  
 1597. was not yet in orders. The first thing doon in it was the taking of an Account of the Ministers' Travails with the Earls of Angus, Huntly, & Errol, and of their obedience to the injunctions given in the former Assembly. This was testified by the ministers that had the charge, to have been in all points so well performed as no more could be required of them.

The next thing proponed was touching the questons left unresolved in the last Assembly, and because that exception was taken by some bretheren that were absent at the Articles concluded at Perth, especially that it should have been Acknouledged for a lawfull General Assemblie, it was of new

declared to be a lawfull Assembly, and certain explanations added, by the rest of the Acts as in the point of Notoriety the crime should be reputed Notorious that was so manifest and known. *Ut nulla tergiversatione celari possit*, and for the convening of Pastors with his Majesty's consent, the same was declared to be extended to all Assemblys, either general or particular, authorized by his Majesty's laws. And having warrant in the word of God his Majesty did likewise express his Meaning touching the provision of terms with ministers in this sort, that when the Assembly should find it Necessary to place a Minister in any Town, he should either give his consent or give Sufficient reason of his refuse, with the declaration. The whole number was so well pleased as proceeding in the rest of the Questions, they determined as followeth :—

First where his majesty doth crave that, befor the conclusion of any Weighty matter his highness advice & approbation should be had thereto, the Assembly will be very glad to have his Majesty's Authority interponed to all acts of any Importance made by the Church, so as matters formerly treated and Concluded be not drawn in question.

Second that there should be any uniform order kept in the Ordination of Ministers, and none admitted but by imposition of hands, and to a certain flock on which they shall be astricked to attend, as also such as have not received Ordination should not be permitted to teach in great rooms, except upon Urgent necessity & in the defect of Actual Ministers, and that good heed should be taken that they do not pass their bounds, especially in Application.

Thirdly that no minister should exercise any jursidiction either by making of Constitutions or leading of Processes without advice and concurrence of his Session, Presbytrie, Synod, or General Assemblie.

Fourth that all Sessions should be elected with consent of their own congregations.

Fifth, that Sessions, Presbyteries, & Synods should labour to be formal in their proceedings, and that the inferior judicatorys should be tryed in this point by their Superiors. Sixth, that in the Exercise of the Word whereunto Ministers convene there should no Application be used.

Seventh, that in Matters of Importance if the Voices be different only by two or three, nothing should be concluded untill a better resolution was taken, And he who holdeth the Negative give *rationem negandi*.

Eighth, that Presbyteries should not meddle with any thing that is not known with all controversie to belong to ye Ecclesiastical judicatory, & that therein uniformity should be observed throughout the Country.

Ninth, that no Processes and Acts should be extracted at the desire of Parties having Interest.

Tenth, Summary Excommunication should be suspended as befor, & in great crimes, after publick intimation, the committer debarred, a *Sacris* & a *privato convictu*.

Eleventh, that where any presbytrie should be desired by his Majesty's missive to Stay their proceedings, as has been prejudiciall to the Civil jurisdiction or privat men's rights, they should desist untill his Majesty did receive satisfaction.

The principal questions being thus decided, it was thought meet to Suppercede the Treating of the rest, & to give a General Commission to certain of the most wise and discrete bretheren for all affairs that might concern the good of the Church. For this Effect choice was made of Messrs Da : Lindsay, Thos. Nicolson, Thos. Buchanan, Robt Pont, Robt Rollock, Al : Douglas, Geo : Gladstones, Patk Galloway, John Duncason, Pat : Sharp, Jas Melvill, Willm Coupar & John Claperton, to whom or to any seven of them power was given to convene with his Majesty at such times as they should be required for taking order touching the provision of Ministers to the Touns of Edinr, Dundee, & St. Andrews, the houses of the King & Prince, and to any other



Churches within the Realm that should stand in need to be planted ; as likewise to present the petitions & Grievances of the Church to his Majesty either general or Particular, And to give their advice to his Highness in all matters that might serve to the Well and peace of the Church.

N.B.—The following three articles should have come in before the Account of the Assembly 1597.

1593. The Assembly of the Church of Scotland met in this Town with Mr David Lindsay in 1597.

The Same Year the Commissioners of the Church, Barrons & Burgesses, appointed the Excommunicated Lords to Sure custody in the Towns of Edinburgh, Dundee, & Stirling.

1594. In the year 1594 The popish Lords defeated the protestants under the command of the Earl of Argyle. The newes thereof coming to the King, Who then resided in Dundee, he hastned from thence with all the forces he could get from the place to his assistance.

1593. The Assembly of Divines met here in March 1598 wherein the King was present. He shewed that he had anticipated the time of the Assembly (for the Appointment was at Stirling the first Tuesday of May) that he might be resolved touching their Acceptation of the place in Parliament, with the form, manner, & number of Persons that should be admitted to have a Voice, and thereupon desired them to enter upon a particular Consideration of the whole points of the Act. And first to reason whether it was lawfull & Expedient that the Ministers as representing the whole Church with the realm should have voice in Parliament or not.

It was concluded in the Assembly that Ministers might Lawfully give Voice in Parliament & other publick meetings of the State And it was expedient to have some always of that number present to give Voice in name of the Church.

And that so many should be appointed to give Voice as of old had place in the papistical Church, which were about the Number of fifty one persons.

And that the right of Ellection of those that should have a voice did apertain partly to his Majesty and partly to the Church. Mr Peter Blackburn was Moderator.

The following are the most considerable articles contained in the Charter granted by King James 6th to the Toun of Dundee and is not originaly in Latine :—

James by the Grace of God King of Scots to all our good Subjects Clergy & Laicks Greeting, Know that we have ratified and aproved for us and our Successors, and do for ever confirm a Charter granted by our Sometime most renouned Great-Grandfather King James 4th of blessed memory, after he was of full age, on the 18th day of the month of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand five hundred & Eleven, and of his reign the 24th, under his Great Seal in favour of our Burgh of Dundee, Containing in it Express Ratification, Approbation, and Confirmation of five Evidences and Charters Specefied and inserted in the same and granted by our very renouned predecessors Concerning the Libertys of the Said Burgh, of Which the first is a Commission given by Robert the first of that name, King of Scotland, his Chancoller, & Chamberlain, to recognice the Libertys & privilidges of the Burgh of Dundee, & as above particularly related, the Second evidence is the recognition made by the said Chancellor & Chamberlain, &c., which is set down at full length. The third is a Charter made and granted by the said King Robert to the Burgesses of Dundee and their Successors as to all the rights, privilidges, & liberties which they had and possessed in the time of William, once King of Scotland, & as related above. The fourth is the Charter granted to the Toun of Dundee by by King David Bruce, as befor related, as also there is in the said Charter a ratification and confirmation of a Charter granted by Robert, once King of Scots, on the Eight day of the month of

May & of his reign the Eight year, to umquhile Patrick of Innerpeffer of the whole & entire third part of the lands of Craigie, &c., given free & Special liberty to the said umquhile Patrick of Innerpeffer to mortifie the said third part of the lands of Craigie, and dispose of the same to whatsoever place or places, person or persons it should seem expedient to him, &c., together with the Mortification of the Same afterwards made to the Chaplinarie of the blessed Mary in St. Clement's Church within the Toun of Dundee, And the right of said Chaplinarie & Superiority of the foresaid third part of the lands of Craigie & its whole produce, its tenaments, and yearly rents belonging to the said Chaplinarie & Church of St. Clement, wherever they ly either in burgh or country now in the persons of the Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community of the said burgh of Dundee, to remain with them & their successors for ever, As also a Charter of Confirmation granted by the deceast King James 2d under his Great Seal of the Indenture made betwixt the Provost, Baillies, & Burgesses of Dundee on the one side & umquhile James Scrymsour his Standart-bearer on the other, as more fully narrated above, and likewise our Great Grandfather King James 4th of worthy memory, under his Secret Seal, the 16th day of October One Thousand five Hundred & ten, & of his reign the 23d, ratifying, aproving, & for him & his Successors for ever Confirming, an Act made by the Provost, Baillies, Council & Community of the said Burgh of Dundee on the 6th day of the month of Oct : in the year of our Lord One thousand five hundred & ten, as to the leveying & receiving for the support of the Edifice of their church, & for the cleansing of the Street & market places of the said Burgh, from all Standkeepers & Unfrie persons coming to the said Burgh for their leads & Merchandize for each Load, (lie Victual) & Salt to be sold in the Market place one lie Ladelfull, according to antient custom & use ; And for every Load of fish, one penny, from each country butcher for each load of Sheep or Oxen one penny ; and for each load of Butter & Eggs one penny ; for each

loose horse standing on the street after his Unloading, one penny, with other usual & ordinary Customs.

And lastly a Charter made & granted by our most dear Mother Mary, by the grace of God Queen of Scots, with advice of the Lords of her Secret Council, giving, granting, &c., as is also above related.

It is our will also and we grant for us and our Successors, decree, and ordain, that this our present Charter Confirmation, Ratification, & Approbation of the forsaid shall be of as great Value, Strength, & Effect to the forsaid Provost, Baillies, Council, and Community of Dundee, and of other things above respectively & particularly mentioned, as if the forsaid Infeftments, Charters, and other evidences as above remarked and as if each of them had been inserted and registrate word by word and at full length in this Confirmation, Notwithstanding the loss of them and all other defects and inconveniencies.

We, for us and our Successors, by the tenor of this our present Charter do for ever dispoise besides, for the faithfull & gracious service done to us & our Predecessors by the Burgesses and inhabitants of the said Burgh, and for divers great sums of money paid by them to our Officers in our name; have now given Granted & disposed to the same Provost, Baillies, Council, and Community & their successors The Whole Intire Burgh of Dundee, with all the lands, tennements, & yearly revenues lying within the same, & Libertys thereof. And all and every one of the priviledges, immunitys, & libertys hereof together with the Small Customs of the Harbour Piers, Profites, priviledges, & Gifts, and Exacting the publick fair Customs of the said Burgh usual and ordinary, with the immunitys & priviledges of the Water of Tay, the Loading & unloading of ships & boats at any part of the aforesaid Water where they shall think fitt on both sides of the same from the mouth of the Burn commonly called the burn of Invergourie to the West to the place which is called the Gall of Barry to the East on the North side of the Water of



Tay, And from the place where the Monastery of Balmerenoch was Seitwated to the West, to the Sands which are called Drumlay Sands to the East on the South side of the Water of Tay ; with power of denying & hindring others from all loading & unloading of whatsoever ships or boats in any part of the aforesaid Water below the forsaid bounds, & of Leveying and receving all the small Custom and Anchorage (lie shore silver) and other duties within the forsaid bounds as freely in all respects as the Burgh of Edinburgh hath at the Town of Leith, and as is had by any Burgh Royal, or whatever other persons, in whatever other place, Seaport, or Harbour within our Kingdom. And also of leveying twelve penneys of every Tun of Goods to be entred in Tay in all time coming And of applying the said new imposition of Twelve penneys of every Tun of Goods for the Erecting of Buoys and marks upon the said place called the Gall of Barrie, and upon the forsaid place called Drumlay Sands, and for supporting the said Buoys & marks for ever in time coming, to shew and point out the danger & depths of the Waters to all Sailors to the mouth or from the mouth of the forsaid Water of Tay, for the safety of their Ships, boats, lives, and goods. And likewise the Salmon fisshing and other fishings on the North side of the Water of Tay, betwixt the said mouth of the burn of Invergourie to the West and the Rock called lie Craige on the East, &c. And the Superiority of the forsaid third part of the lands of Craigie with the said Chaplinarie of the blessed Marie founded within the said Church of St. Clement, and all the lands, Tennements, and yearly revenues belonging to the said Chaplinarie and Church with the said Church called Kirk, & all & every the forsaid lands tennements, houses, Edificies, Churches, Chapels, Gardins, Orchards, Crofts, & yearly revenues which formerly belonged to the Dominican Friars Minorites and Franciscans and to whatever other Friars, Gray Sisters, Chaplinaries & prebends, with their place and Manors within the said Burgh & Territories thereof, and with full and free power

of holding Courts for the Administration of Justice & punishing transgressions according to the Quality of their offences, according to the laws & practices of our Kingdom, and others as needfull shall be, & of leveying the amercements & Escheats of the said Courts, with Blood-wits as often as they shall happen, & applying & disposing the same to the Common Good of the said Burgh. And likewise of having a Dean of Guild & Guild Councill, and of using and Exercising Jursidiction of the same within the said Burgh according to the tenor of an Act or Parliament made thereupon ; and likewise of lifting & taking for the cleaning of the Streats & Market-places of the said Burgh of each load of Victual and Salt, which shall be carried either to the market place or to whatever other places or houses within the said Burgh to be sold there, one ladlefull according to the antient custom and use. And of each load of Fish one penney, of Each load of Oxen, Sheep, Butter, Eggs, and of each loose horse standing in the way after his unloading one pennie and other like Customs use & Wont.

And because the forsaid Provost, Baillies, Councill, & Community of the said Burgh have prevailed with Mr Jas Robertson, Vicar of the Parish of Dundee to demitt the said Vicarship with all right and title which he had, hath, or could pretend thereto, and to the fruits, profits, and Emoluments of the same, without any reservation of life rent, in our hands as undoubted Patron, to the Effect under specified. Therefor from our certain knouledge & proper motion, for the Sustentation of the Ministers of the Church and preservation of the Hospital for poor & miserable persons within the said Burgh, We have given, granted, and disponed to the forsaid Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community of the said Burgh of Dundee and their Successors for ever, the Whole and entire Vicarage of the Church and parish of Dundee, with all and every one of the Tithes, fruits, revenues, profits, and emoluments to whatsoever belonging, to the said Vicarage to be intromitted with, leveyed,

and received by the said Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community and their Successors Factors, & Chamberlins, of the Crop and year of God one thousand six hundred and one year, likewise yearly and ternly in all time coming, and applying the same for Sustentation of the Ministers having the cures of the Burgh of Dundee, and Entertainment of the Poor residing within the said Hospital, and with all and every one of the other priviledges Libertys, profites, & Emoluments justly thereto belonging whatever they bee, as well not named as named, as well under ground as above ground, far off or near hand, then belonging to the same, or that may justly belong to it any manner of way in time coming, to be freely, quietly, fully, entirely, honourably, well and in peace possessed, without any revocation, hindrance, and Obstacle whatsoever, Reddends from thence by the said Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community and their Successors, Burrough dues & Service dues, and usuall, &c. In testimony of the whole we have ordred our Great Seal to be set to this our present Charter of Confirmation, Witness our dearly beloved Cousins & Counciliers John, Marqess of Hamilton, Earl of Arran, &c., John, Earl of Montrose, Lord Graham, &c., our Chancellor Geo : Earl of Marchall, Lord Keith, &c., Marchall of our Kingdom, &c., our beloved privy Counciliers, James Elphingston of Barnton, our Secretary Richard Cockburn of Clerkington keeper of our Seal, Esqrs Mr John Skeen, Clerk register, & Clerk of Couucil, John Cockburn of Ormiston, Esqr., our Justice Clerk, and Mr Willm Scott of Ellon, Directory of our Chancelarie.

1601. At Holyrood house the Sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and one year and of our reign the thirty fourth year.

The two Royal Burghs of Dundee & Perth having again renewed the Controversie about the rights to the Water of Tay, &c., Commissioners were appointed from both Burghs to get the same ratified by his Majesty and the Lords of Council & Session. The Commissioners from

Dundee were Sir James Scrymsiour of Dudhop, knight, Provost of Dundee for himself, and John Finlason, Patrick Lyon, Robert Fletcher, & Mr Alexr Wedderburn, conjunctly for Dundee, I shall not here give any of their Claimes, but only the decision of the Lords of Session, assisted by his Majesty which is as follows, Viz. :—

Our Sovereign Lord and Lords of Session in one Voice, but any discrepance, has pronounced, declared, and diserned after follows, that is to say :—His Highness & his Lords of Council & Session finds, deems, & declares, that the Infiftments granted to the said Burghs of Dundee & Perth respective by your said Lord who now is, shall be limited and Asstrected in manner after mentioned, to the heads and conditions contained in the old infeftments, produced by them as said is, and granted by our Sovereign Lord's most Noble progenitors. And for so much as the said old infeftments, granted by our said Sovereign Lord's most Noble progenitors, to either of the said Burghs, makes mention of certain Libertys & privelidges within the Water of Tay acclaimed by both the said Burghs.

Our Sovereign Lord and Lords of his Council & Session in One Voice, as said is, being ripley advised with the said old Infestments of both the said parties, and for removing of all questions & quarrels that may arise upon the said libertys & privelidges within the said Water of Tay betwixt the said parties, at any time hereafter.

Decerns, declares, and explains both the said old and new Infestments to be effectual in that part concerning the said libertys in the Water of Tay as follows ; That is to say :—That the said Burgh of Perth and no others, has and shall have liberty & privelidge of free parts within the Water of Tay, so far as the same runs fornent the Sherrifdom of Perth, and within that bounds on both sides the Water And Sicklike that the said Burgh of Dundee has and no others shall have Liberty & privelidge of free port within the Water of Tay so far as the same runs



fornent the Sherrifdom of Forfar, and within that bounds on both sides of the Water, it being alway lesome to both the Inhabitants of the said Burghs and their Successors in all times hereafter to have free course in passing & repassing up and down the Water of Tay with their ships, boats, & Vessels, within all the bounds thereof, at their pleasure, as any other of his Majesty's free Burghs, as said is. Likeas either of them shall have liberty and power (in their Stress & necessity) to lighten and disburthen their Ships, barks, & Vessels, within any part of the said Water of Tay as any others of his Majesty's free Burghs, in all time coming.

And as concerning the Subsidy or impost granted by our Said Sovereign Lord for placing of the Tuns in the water mouth of Tay, as marks, meiths, & signs for demonstrating the perills and dangers there, in Manner forsaid continued in the Second article of the claim, produced by the said Commissioners of the Burgh of Dundee, and the forsaid new Infetments granted to the said Burgh of Dundee thereanent proports.

Our Said Sovereign Lord and Lords of his Councill & Session finds, decerns, and declares, that the Burgesses Inhabitants of the said Burgh of Dundee and their Successors has the only full and undoubted right to uplift the forsaid subsidy & impost called Tun silver, according to their rights & Infetments above Written Whilk his said Majesty & Lords finds to be Sufficient to them to that Effect, Likeas our said Sovereign Lord and Lords of Session Decerns and ordains the Provost, Baillies, Council & Community of the Burgh of Dundee and their Successors, to uphold and sustain the said Tuns Sufficiently as accords, in Such Sufficient number as Shall be Necessary, and that they shall have power by themselves and their deputies, to uplift the said Subsidy at the loeing and loading of the Ships and Vessels, and otherways to ask & receive the same lawfully of the persons addebted at the ports and places wher they discharge their hail loading for the last part thereof, or when they input their

Loading in any part within the said water of Tay, to the Whilk the Inhabitants of the said Burgh of Perth shall make no impediment. And our said Sovereign Lord & Lords of Council and Session decerns them to desist and cease therefrom. Always it is declared by our said Sovereign Lord & Lords of Council and Session, considering that the said Tun Silver is granted for ane cause and Work necessary & profitable, Whilk must be maintained by the Inhabitants of the said Burgh of Dundee, that the same shall make no derogation to the libertys of the burgh of Perth, Whilk they are discerned by this decret to have upon the said water of Tay, Seeing the Town of Dundee is only appointed and delegate by his Majesty, as Collectors therein, for the well and upholding of the Common Work whilk they are bound to uphold as said is.

And further his Majesty and the said Lords declares that it shall not be lawsome to the said Burgh of Dundee to upboard any ships, boats, or other Vessels, being upon the seas and in their Voyages, And without ports & havens, or to make to them any Stay or impediment, for the said Subsidy or Tun silver, but prejudice to them, to crave and uplift the same otherways.

And moreover our Sovereign Lord & Lords of Session decerns, declares, and ordains the said petty Customs, anchorages, Dock silver, & others small dues pertaining always to the said burgh of Dundee, haven & port thereof, disposed to them by their old Infetments, shall stand to them and their Successors, in the same effect & manner and shall be sicklike enjoyed and uplifted by them, as any other burgh within our realm, having one free part pertaining thereto, bruiks and uplifts the said petty customs, anchorage, dock silver, and other small dutys forsaid, and no otherwise, And as concerning the toist, exaction, & particular dutys above written, Whilk ware mentioned and enumerate in the decret of Secert Council produced by the Commissioners of Perth in presence of his Majesty and the for-said Lords, as said is, And Whilk was granted by his Highness

for reparation of the said Peir, shore bulwark, and haven of Dundee during the space mentioned in the said gift granted by his Highness to the said Toun of Dundee in manner above rehearsed, Our said Sovereign Lord & Lords of his Council and Session having seen and considered the said decreet and hail contents thereof, they have decerned & ordained the said Provost, Baillies, & Inhabitants of the said burgh of Perth to be free of the said toist and import called the shore silver, and of all other duties Specefied in the said decreet, frae whilk they are decerned to be made free, by the same decreet of Secert Council ; after the form and tenor of the said decreet given thereanent in all points. Whilk decreet his Majesty, and Lords forsaid ratifies and aproves.

And also his Majesty and the forsaid Lords decerns & declares that none of the said Burghs shall in hurt & prejudice of others, claim any other right, title, Priviledges, jursidiction, or power either by Water or Land, nor none other thing whereby any of the said burghs, the ane may prejudice the other, other ways than was befor Specified, in time hereafter, but that they, and every one of them shall desist and cease from Molestation and troubling of others thereanent, And obey the tenor of this present decreet in all time coming.

And as to the first place and rank acclaimed by the said Burghs of Perth and Dundee in Parliament, General Conventions Councils of Estates of this realm and Assemblies of Burghs, our said Sovereign Lord & Lords of Session finds and declares, that the said Burgh of Perth & their Commissioners shall have the place befor the said burgh of Dundee, and their Commissioners in all the forsaid publick meetings, and that the said Burgesses of Dundee and their Successors and their Commissioners shall make no impediment to them therein in no time coming. Atour his Majesty & the Lords of Session finds and declares the aforsaid new infeftments granted to either of the said Burghs to be good, Valid, effectual, & sufficient

in themselves, in thir twa heads & parties thereof under-written :—

To Wit in so far as the same or any one of the said two Infestments contain any clause, Priviledge, disposition, or provision Whilk is mentioned or expressed in there foresaid old Infestments, made to either burghs, by our said Sovereign Lord's most Noble progenitors, as said is, and whereas, the said new infestments agree, and are conform to the said old Infestments, and with the heads and articles contained in this above-written decreet arbitrall, And

Seecndly, in so far as the same new Infestments, or either of them contains one New clause, disposition, or provision, Whilk touches none of the said two Burghs in their own particular Interests, & by the Whilk neither of them may be hurt, prejudged, or damnified in Neither of their priviledges & liberties granted unto them, and albeit the same clause be not contained in the same old Infestments, but contains other parts, to the whilk two heads his Majesty and the said Lords restricts & Limits the said two new infestments granted to the said Burghs, Likeas they have explained the said old Infestments, in manner as is contained in this above-written decreet, and decerns the same to have full strength, force, & effect, in the said two heads above-written allenarly, and in so far as the same new Infestments or any of them, contains any content, other Clause, head, or condition, by and attour, the two heads above-written, & beside the articles above Specified of this present decreet arbitrall, for the Whilk also the same Infestments are maintained and allowed, his Majesty and the said Lords, retracts, rescinds, concusses, and annulls the same Infestments and either of them on that part thereof, and discerns the same to have been from the beginning to be, now and in all time coming, null and of none avail, force, strength, nor effect, with all that has followed or that may follow thereupon (excepting always the



foresaid priviledges and articles, whilk are authorised, and Established by this decret as said is.

And finally his Majesty and the said Lords of Council and Session decerns and ordains, both the said burghs and their Successors in all times hereafter to entertain Christian love, peace, Charity, and quietness, and to live in a Christian Society, and Neighbourly love, frindship, and company as becomes our said Sovereign Lord's Leiges & Subjects, as Burgesses under one Prince and within one kingdom, that no questions nor trouble may arise betwixt them hereafter, nor no time coming ; and to that effect that the same peace may be the more hearty and Effectual and have the longer continuance betwixt them, his Majesty & the Said Lords ordains that all whatsoever Acts, Statutes, and Ordinances made within any of the said burghs, upon envey and Malice against their Neighbours, without any seen profit or advantage to the common Weill of the said burghs, shall be of none avail, force, nor Effect, but shall be null in themselves in all time coming ; and declares all and whatsoever Acts and Constitutions, Sicklyk made, (if any shall happen to be made, at any time hereafter in the like nature) to be also null and of no force nor Effect, and whosoever of the said burghs shall happen to make any of the said constitutions, hereafter, our Sovereign Lord & the said Lords Declars the makers of the said Acts, to be transgressors of this arbitrall decret, and to be breaking of the common weil & charitable peace, whilk is by this same decret established and ordained to stand betwixt the said Burghs in all time coming, And for sure observing, keeping, & fulfilling of all and sundry the heads, articles, & Clauses of this present decret, ilk ane of the said parties to others, our said Sovereign Lord & Lords of his Session ordains letters to be directed to the Effect forsaid, if need bees in form as effeirs, *Extractum de libro actorum per me Magister Johanennen Skene, Clericus Rotulorum, Registri ac consilii S. D. N. Regis Sub meis. Signo & Subscriptionem manualibus,*

Sic Subscribitur, Joannes Skene, clericus registri "

1602. &c. This was in the year one thousand six hundred & Two.

As Dundee suffered considerably in the time of King Charles 1st, particularly by The hands of the Marquis of Montrose his General, I shall give a very small account of these times that we may the better understand the reasons why he treated the Inhabitants of this Toun in the manner he did. We shall observe that King James 6th, who was no sound Protestant nor yet good Papist, was Still a very great Enemy to the Presbyterians and made several attempts to overturn Presbytery & set up Episcopacy in its room, as more Suitable to his inclinations, and secretly to introduce the Romish religion again into his dominions, or at least to give them an Equal footing with the Protestants. And his son, Charles 1st, who Succeeded to the throne, being of the same Spirit intended the same

1633. and for that purpose came into Scotland in May 1633, and was Crowned at Edinburgh, where he held a

Parliament which granted him a large Subsidy. He intended to reduce the Church of Scotland, by the Assistance of Archbishop Laud, his adviser and the great enemy of the Presbyterians, who was present with him. But these proceedings were highly resented and raised & inflamed the general part of the inhabitants against him.

In the year 1637 the New Liturgy to Edinburgh, which was first set up in the Chapel Royal at Holyrood-house, and every parish was ordered to use it against Easter

1637. day, And on the 23 day of July a great concourse of people being gathered in St. Giles Church, when the hour of Service was come the Dean in his Surplice came out of the Vestrey, the people gazing at him as at a Show, and passed thro' the Crowd, to the reading desk, and began the Service the people as yet continuing quiet. But on a sudden Some Words disgusted Janet Geddes an old Woman. She Started up

and Said, “ Villan dost thou say Mass at my Lug,” and taking up a Stool upon which she sat threw at the desk. Some that sat next her followed her Example, till the whole Church was in an Uproar, and the Dean obliged to leave the desk, and pull off the Surplice for fear it should be torn in pieces, and he with the Bishop took refuge in the Vestrey, the Council being enraged at these proceedings removed the rest of that Session from Edinburgh to Linlithgow, and ordered by proclamation that the Succeeding Session should be held in Dundee untill further order.

Again in the year 1639 the King assembled an army to Invade Scotland. The Scots also raised another for their own

defence, and for Sometime both Armys acted on the  
 1639. defensive on the Borders. Matters being somewhat accomodated betwixt them, the Covenanters agreed to lay down arms. The King agreed to a free Parliament and an Assembly of the Clergy. The Earl of Traquair was appointed High Commissioner by the King, but the Covenanters saw that they had still reason to keep an army on foot, seeing there was no trusting to the double dealing of the King. Therefor the Chiefs of the Covenanters having assembled in Dundee took the Solemn League and Covenant, and resolved to Stand by Each other and resist the King in his proceedings against them. The Earl of Montrose was not then present, but approved of all they had done and took the same oath himself. For he, coming home from his travels, after King Charles had involved himself in his troubles, went and paid a Visit to his Majesty ; but he meeting with a cold reception from him, although he had offered his service to him by the means of some that were there in high favour with the King, so disgusted Montrose that he joined the Covenanters and for some time he seemed to be very forward in their Interest. But the King understanding the power he had in Scotland soon gained him over to his side, and for some considerable time Montrose acted the Hypocrite with the Covenanters ; for while he acted as a Commander in

their interest he carried on private Corrospondence with the King by letters, untill some of these letters were intercepted and sent to Lord Leven, which oppened up the whole affair. He oppenly avowed the letters and, no longer concealing his principles, Endavoured to draw others after him, he was put in prison, but still did his utmost to infuse his sentiments amongst all he could have any influence upon.

In the year 1641 the King came into Scotland & by the way coming thro' Newcastle was dutifully received by the Scots generals, who had sometime before that made them-

1641. selves masters of it. And in the month of August he arrived at Edinburgh. At this time the Marques of Hamilton was made a Duke, and the Earl of Argyle a Marques, and next month he granted the Toun of Dundee's great Charter. Befor I go any further on in Montrose's proceedings I shall give an Exact Coppy of the said Charter & an account of the Contract betwixt the Viscount Dudhop & the Toun of Dundee as they should come in about this time.

Coppy of the Toun of Dundee's great Charter Ratified in Parliament Anno 1641.

Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith To All & Sundrie the good men of all his lands as well Churchmen as Laicks greeting. Know & Witt ye us, with Express advice & Consent of our Lords Commissioners for our Treasurie and of our beloved privey Counciller Sir James Carmichael of that Ilk Knight & Barronet Treasurer Depute, and of the Remenant of our Lords of Exchequer of this our kingdom of Scotland, our Commissioners, to have ratified and approved, and by this our present Charter confirmed, and by the tenor Hereof do ratifie, & approve, and for us and our Successors forever confirm, all and sundrie Charters, Infestments, evidents, rights, and Securitys made given, and Grantep by our deceast James, by the grace of God, the first, King of worthy memory or by the deceast Mary Queen, or by the



deceast King James Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second, & First, our predecessors of worthy memory, or by whatsoever others our predecessors Kings of Scots, To our Beloved ye Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community of the Burgh of Dundee and their Successors in the said burgh of Dundee and of the libertys, priviledges, Immunitys, Tolls, Customs, Duties, Markets, free fairs, Mills, fisshing ports, that is Peir & Shore profitcs & other duties whatsomever, belonging to our said Burgh contain'd & mentioned in the particular Infetments & Charters and other Securities made and granted by our said deceast father of worthy memory or by whatsomever our predecessors Kings of Scotland, To and in favour of the said Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community, & namely (But prejudice of the generality of the forsaid Charters Infetments Rights, & Securities above-written) the particular evidents after-mentioned, To Witt ane Commission or Precept made and granted by the deceast Robert, King of Scots, Constituting & Nominating his Chancellor & Chamberlin his Leutennant, for revising and cognizing the Libertys which the Burgesses of our said Burgh have had or possessed in the time of the deceast Alexander, King of Scots, our predecessor, and to return an Answer to the said King Robert according to the Evidents upon the things cognist and found by them, concerning the same the 22 of June, of the reign of the said King Robert the Twentieth year ; as also ane Declaration & Recognition made to the said King Robert by the said Chancellor & Chamberlin of the Libertys and priviledges, by them found & dispoed to our said Burgh of Dundee by the said deceast King Alexander & his predecessors, Kings of Scots, of the date the year of our Lord 1325, ane Charter made and granted by the said King Robert to the said Burgesses of Dundee and their Successors of all the Libertys & rights which they had and possessed in the time of the deceast William, King of Scots, and which the said deceast William, of Worthy memory, off-befor granted to the deceast David, his Brother of the said Burgh of Dundee, and Immunitys

and Customs, free markets, fairs by them used in the time of the said King Alexander, and of whatsoever Donation, Right, priviledges & libertys to them granted and particularly Exprest and set down in the said Charter, which is of the date the 4th day of March, and of the rign of the said King Robert the 22d year, Another Charter made by the deceast King David of Scots, Fewing & Setting or letting in few-farm to the Burgesses of Dundee the said Burgh with the pertinents, and especialy with power to compell all the Inhabitants of our said Burgh who resort to the Market of our said Burgh with the Burgesses of the same to pay contributant, with the rest of the Burgesses of our said Burgh for their support, help, & relief of the Burdens that should be imposed on the said Burgh. And also willing and granting that no Inhabitant within the Sherriffdom of Forfar buy any wool-skins, & hides except our Burgesses of our said Burgh of Dundee and these who shall have liberty granted them to buy the same according to the right & securitys thereupon granted to them by the said deceast King David or any other his predecessors, which Charter is of the date the 20th day of Jany, and of the reign of the said King David the 30th year. Another Charter made by said King David of Scots inhibiting and forbidding all markets at our Burgh of Coupar or at whatsoever place in prejudice of our said Burgh of Dundee, and ratifieng and approving all and Sundrie the Old Infeftments, priviledges, Libertys & possessions which our said Burgh of Dundee and Burgesses of the same had & used and whereof they were in use and possession, and Specialy of their small & petty Customs, Port dues, that is their pier & shore profits, priviledges and duties of the same, and other at length mentioned in the said Charter of the date the 5th of March, of the reign of the said King David the 23rd year. And Charter made by the deceast King James ye fourth, by the grace of God of worthy memory, of confirmation to the Burgesses and to our said Burgh of Dundee Ratifying & approving the forsaid several Evidences & Charters

above-mentioned in all the heads, points, Clauses, Articles, & privileges of the same, and all and Sundry the Old Infeftments & privileges of the said Burgh granted to them of the date the 19th March 1511. Ane Charter made by our deceast Father of Most Worthy memory in favours of the said Provost, Baillies, Council & Community & Burgesses of our said Burgh & their Successors, Ratifying, approving, and confirming the forsaid Charter of confirmation granted to them by the said King James the fourth and all other Charters & Infeftments therein mentioned. And by Virtue hereof, our said deceast dearest Father did of anew again give, grant, & dispone and confirm to the said Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community of our said Burgh of Dundee & their Successors, all and haill our said Burgh of Dundee with all and Sundrie the lands & Tennements & yearly rents lying within the said Burgh & territories thereof, and all and sundrie the privilidges of the same whereof they or their predecessors in any time bygone were in Possession, Together with the small pettie customs, Port that is Peir & Shore profitess of our said Burgh used and wont, with ye Immunity, privileges, & liberty of the Water of Tay, Loading or Burthening, livering or disburthening of Ships or Boats at any Port of the said Water where it shall please them, upon both sides thereof from the North of the Burn commonly called the Burn of Invergourie on the West to that place which is called the Gall of Barry on the East and North side of the Water of Tay, and the place where the Monastery or Abbey of Balmernoch was situate on the West to the sands commonly called Drumlay sands on the East on the south side of the Water of Tay, with the power of denying, impeding, & hindering all others from any loading or livering of whatsoever ships or boats in that port of the said Water within the bounds befor mentioned, and with power for uplifting & receiving all small Customs, Anchorage or Shoar Silver, for duties within the forsaid bounds as freely in all respects as the burgh of Edinburgh or the burgh of Leith

uplifts or as any other free Royal Burgh whatsoever or any persons whatsoever use to uplift at any seaport within our kingdom as the customs or duties, As also of uplifting twelve pennies of ilk Tun of goods imported or brought in in whatsoever ship or boat or other Vessels within the Water mouth of the said Water of Tay, or going forth of the same, in all time coming, and with power to apply the said New imposition of Twelve pennies upon the Tun of Goods for Errecting and up-putting of Tuns, Marchs, & Signs, upon the said places called the Gall of Barry & Drumlay Sands and for upholding the said Tuns marches & Signes forever hereafter to shew and demonstrate the dangers & depths of the waves of the Sea to all sailing to and from the said Water-mouth of Tay for their own Safety and off their ships and goods ; and also the Salmon fisshing & other fishings upon the North side of the said Water of Tay between the burn-mouth of Invergourie on the West and the Craig called the Kelcraig on the East, together with the two Castle Milns, and windmilm situate within the said Burgh, and liberties and Territories thereof and with the thirlage or small Matters and Sequells commonly called the knaveship of all Corns, Malt, Rye, pease, Oats, or any other grain whatsoever pertaining to the Inhabetants of the said Burgh, And all others that bring their Corns to be ground at the said Mills or any one of them, with liberty and priviledge also of Building, having & holding, within the said Burgh & libertys thereof more Milns either wind or water-milnes with Dams or Dykes, watergangs, or water draughts, and houses Effeiring thereto for the Common Utilitie and profit of the said Burgh ; And also the Common Meadow lying on the North side of the gate commonly called the Murray gate of the said Burgh and all other greens, Meadows, Morasses, & Muirs, belonging to the said Burgh & libertys thereof Whereof the said Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community & their predecessors have been in possession these times by-past ; And sicklike the Superiority of the third part of the lands of



Craigie with the Chaplainries of the Blessed Mary sometime founded within St. Clement's Kirk. And all the lands, Tenements, & yearly rents belonging to the said Chapel & Kirk, and all and Sundry the forsaid lands, tennements, houses, Buildings, kirks, Chapels, Yard or Yards, Crofts, & yearly rents which off-bere pertained to the Friars Dominicans the lesser, & the Friars, Fransiscans, or to whatsoever former monks, Chaplains, and Prebends with the places Manses of the said Friars, Monks, Chaplains, Prebends founded within the said Burgh or Territories thereof. And with full and free power of holding Courts for Adminstration of justice and punishing of Transgressors according to the Quality of the fault and offence conform to the laws and practice of this our kingdom, And to uplift the Ammercements & Escheats of the said Court with bloodwites so oft as they shall happen, and to apply the same to Common Good or Publick weil of the said Burgh, And Sicklike with power of having a Dean of Gild and Gild council and of using and Exercising the Jursidiction of the same within the said Burgh, conform to the Act of Parliament made thereanent, as also of uplifting and receiving for ditching and upholding clean the Streets & Market places of the said Burgh of every load of Victual & Salt that shall happen to be brought to the Market or to whatsoever house or other places within the said Burgh to be sold one Ladlefull conform to old use and custom. The which now by decreet of the Lords of Council having commission for this Effect from the States of Parliament in the the year of our Lord 1633 is restricted and reduced to half a lippie as the said decreet of the date at Holyrood-house the 26th day of September, 1633, at length proports; and of every load of fish one penny & for every Burthing or load of Mutton, Beiff, Butter, or Eggs, one penny, and of every horse loused standing in the way after that his load or Burthin is taken off, one penney, and other Sicklike customs used and wont, by Vertue whereof our deceast Father gave granted & dispo ned to the said Provost,

Baillies, Council, and Community of our Burgh of Dundee and their Successors for ever, all and hail the Viccarage of the Kirk and Parish of Dundee, with all and Sundry fruits, rents, & Emoluments whatsoever pertaining to the said Viccarage, to be intrometted with, uplifted, & uptaken by the said Provost, Bailies, Council, & Community & their Successors, their factors or Chambrlains, of the Crop 1603, and thereafter yearly termly to be uplifted for sustenation of Ministers serving the cure of the said Kirk of Dundee and for entertainment of the poor residing and abiding within the Hospital of the same, to be holden of our said deceast father and his Successors as is contained in the Charter at length made thereupon together with precept of Seisine and Infestments following upon the said Charter, together also with the particular Charter, Infestments, rights, & Securities therein mentioned, & by the same ratified and approven made, granted, and given by us and our predecessors therein contained to the Said Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community of our said Burgh of Dundee and their Successors, and of the Immunitys, priviledges, libertys, Tolls, Customs, duties of Markets & free fairs, Milns, fishings, Shoar duties, and others above Specified of the date and Contents contained in the said Charter which the said Burgh of Dundee & Burgesses either had and used, and Whereof they were in use or possession. As also of all and Sundry Customs, profites, priviledges, Anchorages, Tolls, fishings, Milnes, Multers, duteys, lands, and other above-Specefied thereinto belonging, And of the prebendaries & Chaplainries aforesaid Situate within the said Burgh, in all & Sundry the heads & Classes, Articles, and conditions contained & Specified in the said Charters & Infestments, General & Special, befor-mentioned according to forms & tenors of the same, receving & saving always to us and our Successors the Burrows-duties & services due used and wont to be done and paid to us and our predecessors befor this our present confirmation. Moreover we with consent forsaid Will and grant for us and our

Successors, decern, and ordain that the said Generality shall inferr no Skaith or prejudice to the Speciality, nor the Speciality shall be no way be derogatory or prejudicial to the generality, and that this our present Confirmation & Ratification of all & Sundrie the premisses shall be in all time coming of as great worth, value, & Strength, Efficacy & Effect to the said Provost, Bailies, Council & Community of our said Burgh and their Successors for enjoying & possessing of the said Burgh and others respective above-specified as if at the forsaid Infeftments Charters, and other Evidents Generaly & Specialy aforementioned and every one of them were word by word at more length inserted and ingrossed in this our present Charter notwithstanding of the not inserting thereof or Commission of the same, anent which & all other defects, Impedements, and Objections whatsomever which may or can be objected or opposed against the same, and Strength & Validities thereof we with consent forsaid dispense for ever. Further we with consent forsaid, for the good free and faithfull & gracious service made and done to us and our predecessors by the Burgesses and Inhabitants of our said Burgh of Dundee, and for divers other weighty considerations moving us, once again have given, granted, and disposed, and by this our present Charter Confirmed, and by the Tenor hereof of anew again give, grant, and dispoine for us and our Successors for ever, & confirm to the Said Provost, Bailies, Council & Community of our said Burgh of Dundee and their Successors, all and haill our said Burgh of Dundee with all the lands, Tennements & yearly rents lying within the same and libertys thereof, and with all and Sundrie libertys, priviledges, & freedoms thereof, where they or their predecessors **are or have** been in possession any time bygone. Togather with the small customs & duties of Markets and free fairs of the said Burgh used and wont, with the freedoms, priviledges, & libertys of the Water of Tay Loading and Unloading of ships, barks or boats, at any part of the said Water as it shall please them at both

sides thereof from the said burn-mouth of Invergourie at the West, to that place which is called the Gall of Barry to the East on the North side of the Water of Tay, and from the place where the Monastery or Abbey of Balmernoch was situate at the west to the sands called Drumlay sands at the East on the South side of the Water of Tay, with power of denying, hindring, or stopping others from all loading or unloading of whatsoever ships or boats in any part of the said Water within the forsaid bounds, and of uplifting & receiving all small customs, anchorages, that is Shoar silver and other duties within the forsaid bounds as freely in all respects as the toun of Edinburgh uplifts at the Toun of Leith, or as is uplifted by whatsoever other free royal Burgh or by whatsoever other persons at whatsoever sea-port within our said Kingdom ; as also of uplifting of Twelve pennies of every Tun of goods that shall be brought in on whatsoever Vessel or ship within the water mouth of the said Water of Tay, and that shall go forth of the same in all time coming and to apply the same Imposition of Twelve pennies on every Tun of goods for erecting and upholding of Tunns, Marches, Signs upon the said places called the Gall of Barry and sands called Drumlay sands, and for upholding the said Tunns, Marches, & Signs forever in all time coming, to show and Demonstrate the dangers & depths of the Water to all Sailing to and from the Water-mouth of the said Water of Tay, for Safety of themselves, ships, boats, and goods ; also the Salmon fishing on the North side of the said Water of Tay betwixt the burn mouth of Invergourie at the West & the Craig called the Kiln craig at the East, together with the two Castle Milnes & wind milne situate and built within the said Burgh, libertys, & Territorys, thereof with the Tofts, Crofts, houses, Dams, Water-draughts or gangs, and other priviledges of the said Milnes used & Wont and with the thirlage, Multers and Sequells commonly called knaveship of all Towns Multerings, peas, oats, or any other grain whatsoever belonging or pertaining to the In-



habitants of the said Burgh, and all others that shall bring their corn to be ground at the said Milns or any of them, with liberty, and priviledge also of building, having, & holding within the said Burgh and libertys thereof more Milnes either wind-milns or water-milns, with dams or water-draughts or water-gangs, and houses correspondent thereto, for the common profit, and Weil of said Burgh. And the common meadows lying on the North side of the Street called the Murray-gate of the said Burgh and all other greens, Meadows, Morasses, & Muirs belonging to the said Burgh & libertys thereof whereof the said Provost, Bailies, Council, & Community, or their predecessors have been in possession at any time bygone. As Also the said Superiority of the said third part of the lands of Craigie within the Chaplainrie of the Blessed Marie founded within St. Clement's Kirk, and all and Sundry the saids lands, Tennements, houses, Buildings, kirks, chapels, yards, orchards, crofts, and yearly rents which pertained of befor to the Friars Dominican the lesser, & Fransiscans, & to Whatsomever Monks, Friars, Chaplains, Prebends founded within the said Burgh and territories thereof; And with full and free power for holding Courts for administration of justice & punishing Transgressors according the Quality of their faults, conform to the laws & practice of our said kingdom, and with power to uplift the ammerciments and Escheats of the said Courts with bloodwites so oft as the same shall happen, and the same to apply and dispone to the Common Good of the said Burgh, And Sicklike of having ane dean of Gild and Gild Council and using and Exercising the Jursidiction of the same within the said Burgh, conform to the Act of Parliament made thereanent As Also for uplifting & taking for cleansing of the Streets, Casways, or Market places of the said Burgh, of whatsomever Burthen or load of Victual or Salt that shall happen to be brought to the Market or whatsomever other houses or to any place within the said Burgh to be sold, the ordinary custom for the same ordain'd by the same decret of

the Lords of Council Extending to half a lippie of every boll of the said Victual and salt which shall come to the Burgh and Sold within the same as said is in all time coming. And of every load of Fish, one pennie ; And of every load of Mutton, Beef, or Butter, one pennie ; of every horse let loose standing in the way after the off-taking of his Load, one penny ; And all other Siklicke Customs used and Wont. As also all and hail the Viccarage of the said kirk and parish of Dundee with all the Teinds, fruits, & rents, and Emoluments whatsoever belonging to the said Viccarage, to be Intrometted, uplifted, and received by the said Provost, Bailies, Council and Communitie of the said Burgh & their Successors, factors, & Chamberlines, of all Crops years & terms to come. And to be uplifted for Sustenation of the Minister serving the cure in the said kirk of Dundee beside & outour the person who hath his Stipend & Sustenation furth of the Glebe of the said kirk and parish of Dundee from him that hath or shall have the Tack or Tacks of assedation of the lands during the time of their said Tacks, and Entertainment of the poor remaining in the Hospital of the same, As also we understanding that the common rent, Revenues or patrimonie of the said Burgh to be so small and little that they with the said Viccarage are not sufficient for sustenation of their common works and other charges & Expenses for sustenation of other Ministers besides the Parsons, Therefor we, of our certain knowledge, give and dispone to our said Burgh of Dundee our Small imposition on Wines that shall be vended and run within the said Burgh, with power to their said Provost, Bailies, Council, & Community & their Successors in all time coming, to uplift the same which is to be applyed by them & their Successors for the Sustenation of the said other Ministers besides the Parson serving the Cure of the said kirk of Dundee and for Sustenation of the poor remaining in the Hospital of the said Burgh, Sicklike the Weigh-house of the said Burgh with all the priviledges, Customs, Casualties, and duties due & belonging to

the said Weigh-house & measures and weights thereof, whereof the said Provost, Bailies, Council & Community of the said Burgh are or have been in use or possession in any time bygone ; with power to the saids Provost, Bailies, Council & Communities, and their factors, & Chamberlains in their names, to enjoy and posses the said Weigh-house and Measures & Weights used & that shall be used and the whole priviledges belonging thereto, And to collect, uplift, & Intromitt with the Customs & Casualities belonging to the said Weigh-house and Measures & Weights thereof forsaid, & Generaly to do, use, and exercise all and sundrie other things necessary in all and Sundrie the premissis Sicklike and as freely in all respects as our said Burgh of Edinburgh any ways does or has done, Further we understanding the said Burgh of Dundee to be chief & principal Burgh lying within our Sherrifffdom of Forfar wherein there is great Trade of Merchandize & whereunto there is made great resort and repair of people, and that whereas lately the Sherriff of our said Shire did sit & hold Courts within our said Burgh and from thence considering our said Burgh to ly far distant from our Burgh of Forfar wherein the Sherriff of our said Sherrifffdom and his deputies hold there Courts, Therefor and for divers other good respects moving us with the forsaid we give, grant, & dispone to the said Provost, Bailies, of our said Burgh of Dundee & their Successors Provosts and Bailies of the same in all time coming, the office of Sherrifship of our said Burgh of Dundee's Whole bounds, common lands, Acres, Crofts, Milns, fishing, Dam-ways and passages and others forsaid thereunto belonging within the precinct and liberty, with all the libertys & priviledges, fees, casualities, profites, duties, & Immunities pertaining and belonging to the said Office of Sherrifship within the bounds forsaid after the law and practice of our said Kingdom. And we have made and constitute, & by the Tenor of this our present Charter Make and Constitute, the said Provost of our said Burgh of Dundee, chosen or that shall be hereafter chosen

in all time coming, to be Sherrif principal, and the Baillies Chosen are to be Chosen to be Sherriff-deputies conjunctly & severally under him of the said Burgh and bounds and others above Specified, with power & liberty to them and their deputies, Conjunctaly & Severally to set affirm and hold Courts, as well Criminal as Civil, as oft as need bees within the said Burgh lands & commonties, Milns, and others above-written belonging thereunto or any part of the said Bounds, as well against Neighbours, Burgesses, & Inhabitants of the said Burgh & commonties thereof as against other persons frequenting to & haunting the said Burgh who shall be attacked by them for whatsoever cause or offence Criminal or Civil ; and so oft as need bee's to convene the said Courts and use & Excercise the said office of Sherrifship for whatsomever other Actions, Causes, Offences, or Crimes that shall happen or fall out against all persons that shall be taken or Attacked within the said Burgh Bounds or Territorie thereof, to administer justice to all & convene Suits of the said Courts of Sherrifship to Amerciate Transgressors, Delinquents and Offenders, Burgesses, & Inhabitants and other Transgressors and offenders to punish to death, to banish or exile, to whip or burn in the hand or cheek, and to Inflict all other pains & punishments as any other Burgh used or may use according to the Qualities of the Crimes of the offenders and agreeing to the laws of our said Kingdom, Clerks, Sarjants, Dempsters, and all other Officers and Members of the said Sheriff court to make, create, and constitute of the Burgesses only of the said Burgh & none other to be chosen or input without the said Burgh And the said office of Sherrifship within the said Burgh, lands, and Territories thereof to use and Excercise with all the liberty, priviledges, & immunitys & commoditys thereunto belonging Sicklike and as freely as any other Sherriff hath used and Excercised the said Office in any other Burgh, Sherrifdom, or Jursidiction. And to the Effect the saids Provost & Baillies may the better enjoy and possess the said office, privi-



ledge, and liberty thereof aforsaid within the bounds above-written, we with consent forsaid Excern and by the Tenor of this our present Charter excern the saids Provost, Baillies, Council and Communitys of our said Burgh of Dundee and all Burgesses and Inhabitants of the same present and to come, from all comperance to any Courts to be holden by the Sherriff of our said Sherriffdom of Forfar & his Successors & their deputies within the Burgh of Forfar or any other part within the said Sherriffdom in any time coming, and prohibits and discharges our said Sherriff of Forfar and his deputies present and to come from all attacking, arresting, calling, and conveening the said Provost, Baillies, Council, & Communities of our said Burgh of Dundee, Burgesses, & Inhabitants thereof present and to come or any of them, in the Court to be holden by the said Sheriff & his deputies in all time coming & from all imposition or on putting of fines or Amercements upon them or any of them for their not comperance in the said Court. Further, we with advice for-said will grant and Expressly declare that all letters of horning, and poinding, inhibition, appricing, and others our letters against any of the Burgesses and Inhabitants of our said Burgh that shall be purchased & raised in time to come to be proclaimed, used, & Execute at the market Cross of our said Burgh, and the said letters of horning & Inhibition & Relaxation and other writs of that nature in all time coming to be registrate in the Council Books of ye Said Burgh by the Clerk thereof, which we declare to be as Sufficient as if the same were Registrate in the Court Books of the Sherriffdom of Forfar for ever. More-over we with consent forsaid of our certain knowledge and free Will of New unite & annex, and Incorporate, and by the Tenor of this our present Publick Charter Would annex and Incorporate all and Sundry the the forsaid lands, Tennements, yearly rents, Yards, Orchards, Milns, Multers, fishings, immunitys, privileges, the said Viccarage with the Teinds forests, rents, profits, & emoluments thereof. The said small imposition of Wine,

Officee of Sherriffship, and all others generally & particularly above-written to the said Burgh of Dundee with the same in all time coming to remain as parts pertinents of the patrimony and rents thereof. And will and grant, for us and our Successors, Decerns, & Warrants that our Seizine now to be taken by the said Provost, Baillies, Council & Communitys or any of them at the Tolbooth of the said Burgh shall stand and shall be a sufficient Seizine in all time coming Sicklike as if particular Seasins were taken at every particular part of the said lands, Milnes, fishings, and others above-specified with their pertinents, notwithstanding they ly discontiguous and in divers parts. Whereanent we, by the Tenor of this publick Charter, dispense forever to be holden and had all and haill our said Burgh of Dundee containing the particular lands, Tennements, Milnes, Multers, immunities, priviledges, office of Sherriffship, Viccarage, small imposition of wine, fruits, rents, emoluments, and others respective above-mentioned and specefied, United and Annexed as said is to the said Provost, Baillies, Council, and Communities of our said Burgh and their Successors, of us and our Successors, in free hereitage and Burgage forever, by all the rights, meiths, and old divisions of the same as they ly in Length and Breadth, & houses, Buildings, & plains, Moors, Morasses, ways, paths, Waters, Stanks, rivers, Meadows, pastures, and pasturage, Milnes, Multers, & their Sequells, Moultings, huntings, fishings, peats, turffs, coal, coalheughs, connings, & conning gears, doves, dove-cots, Smiddies, Breweries, and also woods, parks, trees, quarrell stone, and lime with Courts, and their issues, and amerciments, heralds bloodwites, with common pasturage, free entry and issue, and with all and Sundry other libertys, Commodities, profits, easments, and Righteous pertinents, of the same whatsoever, as well not named as named, as well under as above the Earth, pertaining or may justly pertain and belong to the said Burgh and<sup>r</sup> others respective particularly forsaid with the pertnents by whatsoever way in time coming,

freely, quietly, fully honourably well and in peace, without any Revocation, Contradiction, impediment, or obstacle whatsoever, rendring and giving therefor yearly, by the said Provost, Baillies, Council, & Communities of our said Burgh of Dundee, to us and our Successors, the farms and Burrow meal, and Service used & Wont, allenaryly, and giving and administrating justice to all persons in the Courts of the said Sherriffdom according to the laws of our said Kingdom. In Testimony whereof we have appointed and ordained our Secret Seal to be hung and Appended to this our present Charter of confirmation. Witness thereunto our dearly beloved Cousins and Councillers John Earl of Louthan, Lord Terrinzean of Mauchline, our Chancellor, James, Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Arran, & Cambridge, Lord Avon, &c., Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, Lord Kerr of Segfoord & Caverton, Keeper of our Secret Seal, William, Earl of Marchell, Lord Keith, Marchall of our said Kingdom, William, Earl of Lanerk, Lord Machanshire & Petement, &c., our Secretary, And our beloved Privy Councillor Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, Clerk of our Rolls, Register, and Council, John Hamilton of Orbstone, our Justice Clerk, & John Scot of Scotsstarvet, Director

1641. of our Chancellary Rights,—At Holyrood-house, the 14th day of September, Anno 1641, and of our reign the Seventeenth year.

The Indenture made betwixt James Scrymsiour and the Town of Dundee was again Ratified & Confirmed by James, Viscount of Dudhop, for himself and his heirs and Successors, in a Contract past betwixt him and the Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community of the said

1643. Burgh, dated 12th October, 1643 years.—In this contract there were Severall Articles agre'd upon by the forsaid Viscount on the one part and the Toun of Dundee on the other.

First, that the said Viscount Dudhop, his heirs and Successors, shall pay to Mr Andrew Auchenleck, present Parson

in Dundee, and his Successors serving the Cure of the said Kirk, Twelve hundred Merks as a constant local Stipend for the Parson of Dundee at Whitsunday and Martinmass by Equal Portions, the first term's payment thereof to be the first term contained in his presentation, Viz :—Martinmas 1642. And because the said Viscount Dudhop augments greatly the Stipend formerly given to the Parson of Dundee for the Special favour and respect he carries to the Town of Dundee, Therefore the said Provost, Baillies, & Council representing the hail Town shall compear judicialy before the Lords appointed Commissioners for Surrender of Teinds, & there Judicial Consent to the Modifying the said Sum as a constant yearly Stipend to their Parson, And Sick-like the said Provost, Baillies, &c., oblige them, & shall be Obliged for them and their Successors in all time coming, to concur and Assist the said Viscount Dudhop and his heirs and Successors in opposing and Stopping all further Augmentation to be craved or Modified at any time thereafter to the said Parson or his Successors.

By the Second Article the Provost, Baillies, &c., of Dundee acknowledge the Viscount Dudhop and his forsaid rights to the First Fair of Dundee.

By the third Article the Provost, Baillies, &c., consent that the said Viscount Dudhop and his forsaid, their Baillies & Deputies, upon the First Fair day shall ride thro' the Toun according as he has done, accompanied by his friends and followers, not Exceeding the Number of Twenty horse, in most peaceable manner.

By the fourth Article it is agree'd that during the time of the First Fair, for the Space of Eight days the saids Viscount & his forsaid shall Judge according to the power of their Jursidiction betwixt Stranger & Stranger, and betwixt others, conform to the Indenture past betwixt the said Viscount Dudhop, his predecessors, & the Toun of Dundee in the year 1384, and that, notwithstanding this Indenture, the Courts should be holden



upon the Castle-hill, yet it is agree'd to that during the said time of the said Fair, the Court shall be holden in the Tolbooth of Said Burgh ; and to that effect, the Provost, Baillies, &c., Oblige them to make the Tolbooth and doors thereof patent to the said Viscount and his forsaid, and for delinquents to be apprehended by them during the said time, the Provost, Baillies, &c., oblige them to deliver the Keys of the Upper or Nether Iron house, Sufficient Jails for keeping them ; & that the Magistrates of the said Burgh for the time shall assist & concur with the said Viscount and his forsaid in the Execution of his Office during the said time of the First Fair. Likeas it is declared that the restriction forsaid to the Eight days of the First Fair, shall no ways prejudice the said Viscount, nor his Successors in the lawfull Execution of his Office as Constable all the rest of the year.

By another Article it is agreed that out of every Boat coming to the Shore of Dundee the Lord Dudhop and his forsaid shall only Exact the number of One hundred, and proportionally of every boat coming in and the like only to be taken of the boats with the Bervy haddoks, and of Killug or ling or the other fishes, of that kind only two of Ilk boat.

By another Article the said Provost & Baillies, &c., discharge the said Viscount and his forsaid of all customs or ladles of all Victuals ground upon his lands and sold within the said Burgh.

By another Article the Provost, Baillies, &c., of Dundee, for them and their successors. Oblige them that their late gifts of sherrifship, nor any claims therein contained granted to them by his Majesty two years befor the date of this present shall in no ways prejudice the said Viscount nor his forsaid, in his Infeftments, and Rights of Constabularie with the said Burgh.

By another Article the said Viscount obliges him to discharge, likeas by agreement he discharges his New Signature granted to him by his Majesty in so far as it may be Extended to the Erection of the Rotten Row (now called the hill of Dundee) into a Burgh of Barrony, the liberty of a Weekly Market, and

two Fairs in the year, the Excercise of Trade & Merchandize & Craft within the same, with such other particulars as shall be found to be prejudicial to the Burgh of Dundee, and oblige him & his heirs to procure no new Gift nor Signature thereof in prejudice to the Town of Dundee at no time hereafter.

The first and the last Articles mentioned seem to have been the principal motive to the Magistrates of Dundee of going into and complying with some other Articles in the Agreement or Contract not so much to the advantage of the Town of Dundee.

There are some other Articles in that agreement or contract betwixt the Viscount Dudhop and the Magestrates of Dundee but of less Importance, and now Antiquated. Finally, both the said parties bind and oblige them faithfully to extend the Articles above-written by way of Contract, keeping the Substance or meaning forsaid; and that at the Sight and by the advice of Sir George Halliburton of Fotherance and Sir John Lesslie of Newton, Senator of the College of Justice, The Lairds of Tealing & Monorgan, or any two of them, &c. They were then subscribed by the Viscount Dudhop and the Magistrates of Dundee, and a Double or Copy of them is subscribed by Sir George Halliburton which is yet to be seen among the records of the Town of Dundee.

We now return to the Earl of Montrose who, after he had been in prison sometime for his treacherous dealing, was released and soon after he went to the King in England, giving him the boldest and most daring Counsels, And an Army of Irish having then arrived in England for the King's Service, Montrose got the command of them, and, hasting down with them to Scotland, was joined by a Body of Athol men, and soon after by a great number of Deserters from the Army of the Covenanters, And with these he hasted to attack Lord Elcho, who lay at Perth with his army, and having gained a victory over him, was much flushed with his success, But hearing that Argyle was coming with a more powerfull Army, and dreading him, he hastned North

and Attacked Lord Burly with a party at Aberdeen, and gained the advantage over him, but being fronted by the Northern Militia, and Argyle with his army being behind him, forced him and his army to take shelter in the Hills. But his army, being fatigued by their long and hasty marches in the depth of Winter, deserted him, but only the Irish which still stood by him, And with these and some others that afterwards joined him he again took the field, and falling suddenly upon Argyle's country, set loose upon it the whole rage of War, carrieng off the cattle, burning the houses, and putting the Inhabitants to the Sword And after that gained he a Victory over a body of Argyleshire men that had taken arms to oppose him, the Council at Edinburgh, alarmed at Montrose's progress, sent for Baillie, an Officer of reputation from England, and, Joining him in command with Urrey, sent them to the field with a considerable army against Montrose, who by this time was come to Dundee, to which he laid siege and was resolved to pour out his rage thereon, as it was a Town at that time Extremely Zealous for the Covenant. And having sat befor it for some time, he at last carried it by storm, and allowed his soldiers to plunder & pillage the Inhabitants. But while he was this employed, Baillie & Urrey came unexpectedly, who, instantly assembling his army, marched off with all haste. They, having divided their army, pursued him ; Urrey overtaking him they engaged, and Montrose had the Better of it ; but Baillie came up afterwards, attacked Montrose who still was Victor, He, being flushed with these advantages, hastened to the South with an Intent to destroy the power of the Covenanters, and attacked them ; and here he gained the greatest Victory he ever obtained, and, advancing further, was met by David Lesslie at Philiphaugh, and after a Short Engagment, Montrose & his army were overthrown, those escaping with life being Obliged to fly to the mountains. He, no longer able to support the cause he had undertaken, was advised by the King to lay down his arms, and he retired into

France, and taking a journey into Germany he was received into the rank of Marchall by the Emperor, And soon after he heard of the King's tragical death. Same time he received from his young Master a renewal of his Commission of Captain-General in Scotland, and hastening to the Orkneys with 500 Germans was flattered by a false prophecy that it was he & he alone that should restore the King's authority in all his dominions. And being joined by some few Inhabitants of Orkney he came over to Caithness, and soon after was Surprised by a Body of men who unexpectedly fell upon him and killed and took prisoners the greatest part of his army, the rest taking themselves to flight. Montrose disguised himself in the habit of a peasant, and after endured a great many hardships from hunger & cold, insomuch that some authors say he left neither gloves nor anything else that he could gnaw with his teeth uneaten. And he was at last betrayed into the hand of his enemys by a friend to whom he had entrusted himself. He was then carried prisoner to Edinburgh, where the Parliament was then sitting, who sentenced him to be hanged at the Cross of Edinburgh upon a gibbet 30 foot high for the Space of 3 hours, then to be taken down, his head to be cut off and affixed upon the prison, his Legs & arms to be Stuck up in the four chief Towns in the kingdom, his body to be burried in the place appropriated for common Malefactors, Except the Church upon his repentance should take off the Excommunication. All which was put into Execution, his head being put up at Edinr. and his arms & legs were sent and put up in the most publick places of Dundee, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth. Thus perished Montrose in the 38th year of his age, and we find that his death was soon afterwards repaid by a much more than hundred-fold cruelty under the reyns of the two Brothers, Charles & James, when so many were put to death, from the time that the Noble Marqwess of Argyle & Mr James Guthrie were Executed, until the death of Mr James Renwick, the last Martyr in that age for religion ; not to mention



the horrid crueltys and barbaritys that many suffered that out-lived them, that that period is not to be surpassed by any in the times of Popery, indeed the one brother was a papist in disguise, but the other unmasked himself when he came to the throne, and it is much to be doubted that many of these then in power were but Papists in hearts, and their doings will be an Indelible Stain upon these reigns to the end of time.

In the year 1650 the King complained loudly to the Scotch commissioners at Breda of the execution of this Nobleman, but at that time stifled his resentment and signed the conditions. He embarked on board some Dutch men-of-War which the Prince of Orange had furnished, and arrived at the Spey on the 16th of June. The Council demanded that the King would sign the Covenants befor he set his foot on Shore, to which he was persuaded to consent, and was then conducted to Dundee where he was attended by one Committie from the Parliament and by another from the Kirk, who was urging his Majesty to sign Several propositions, befor they would agree to his Coronation, which was deferred on that account till the beginning of Next year.

The 29th day of May, being King Charles 2d Birthday, was kept with the greatest festivity and joy throughout  
 1651. all Scotland. But no City nor Toun in it shewed so much loyalty and affection to their Sovereign as the Inhabitants of Dundee, for they not only contributed largely towards his assistance in Money, but also presented him with a Stately pavilion or Tent, together with six pieces of Ordnance, and set out a Regiment of horse at their own Charges. But for this their loyalty to their Soverign and defence of Monarchical government, they suffered unspeakably; for after that Oliver Cromwell had beat the Scots Army at Dunbar that same year, he soon after returned into England, leaving Monk, his general, to Subdue the rest of the kingdom to his obedience; Who, taking Stirling, hastened to Dundee, which was

strongly Fortified and supplied with a good Garrison under the command of Governour Lumsdain, And finding it to be well-defended laid Siege to it in form, carrieng on the same with Vigour. He being informed that a Number of the Nobility, Gentry, and Ministers were assembled at Elliot (Alyth) in Angus to concert Measures for the relief of the besieged, he went with a body of men and Surprized them ere they were aware, and took many prisoners, amongst which was General Lesslie, the Earls Crawford and Marchall, the Lords Ogilvie & Bargeny, with the Lairds Hume, Collington, Leies, & Powery, &c., and Messrs Robert Douglas, James Hamilton, John Smith, Mungo Law, & James Sharp, Ministers, and brought them and put them on board the English Vessels then lying befor Broughty Castle. Monk then gave a Summons to the Inhabitants & Garrison to Surrender, but they, being Ignorant that their friends at Elliot were taken prisoners, resolved to stand it out to the last in hopes of relief, and therefor the Governour sent the following Letter in answer to Monks Summonds :—

“ Sir We recived yours, for Answer thereunto we do by  
 “ these acquaint you that we are commanded by the King’s  
 “ Majesty to desire you and all Officers, Soldiers, & Ships that  
 “ are at present in Arms against the King’s authority, to lay  
 “ down your arms and to come in and join with his Majestys  
 “ forces in this Kingdom, And to conform and give obedience  
 “ to the King’s Majesty’s Declerations sent you herewith, which  
 “ if you will Obey we shall continue, Sir

“ Your faithfull friend in ye old manner,

Robert Lumsdain.”

Monk, seeing by the letter that Intreateys and Summonds Stood him in no Stead, fell to Storming the Town in the greatest rage, resolving to take by force what he could not obtain any other way. But the garrison and Inhabitants resolved to stand it out to the last, and to sell their lives at as dear a rate as possible, not expecting to meet with much mercy from the

Enemy. But though they most Boldly & Courageously defended Themselves, Monk at last, in the beginning of September, made himself Master of the Town, and, following the Example of Cromwell, put all the Garrison together with the greatest part of the Inhabitants to the Sword, in order to Strike a terror throughout the Kingdom. He gave his men liberty for the space of some hours to Spoil and Committ all manner of outrage & Cruelty. The Garrison consisted of 11,000 Men, all which were put to the Sword, besides the Inhabitants, of which they Spared neither rank, Sexes, nor ages, that they found, Untill Monk came himself to an Infant Sucking the Breast of its dead Mother, who, it is like, had been Murdred by some of his Soldiers, who, no doubt, in his haste had forgot to slay the Child. Which made the heart of that cruel man even to relent & give Quarter. And, having got the governour into his hand, instade of using him as a trusty servant to his Sovereign ought to have been, he caused his head most unjustly to be cut off & put upon an Iron spike on the South-west corner of the Steeple or Tower of the Church, where the blood and part of his Skull was to be seen within these two years past, After this they plundred the place of all its Wealth, amounting in Gold, Silver, and rich goods to an amazing Sum, yea, Several of the English Historians themselves say, so much that the private Sentinal had £500 Sterling to his share. Tho' this may appear at first incredible, yet if it be considered that at that time the place was in a Most flourishing condition, being one of the most populous places of the Nation, and the Inhabitants very rich & Wealthy, and besides all this the Inhabitants of Edinburgh, after the Battle of Dunbar, as also many others in the South sent their riches to it as a place of Security, And all the Nobility & gentry in Fife and Angus, following their Example, did the same, so that at that time the enemy could not have got so much riches to gather in any other place in the kingdom. So that all this, with 60 Sall of Ships

lying in the Harbour and 40 pieces of fine ordnance, fell into the enemy's hands, all which, with the prisoners they took at Elliot house, with the two Ministers of Dundee, were sent off to London.—That this place cost Monk much trouble may not be doubted when we consider that it was besieged for Some Weeks befor he took the Nobility & Gentry, &c., prisoners at Elliot, and that for about two weeks after it he Stormed it with the greatest fury, Some of the Boomshells were digged out of the Ground when they were laying the Murray gate Street. A whole one of these was found, which Measured 45 Inches circumference, and pieces of Broken ones were found which had been still larger, this was in 1770 these were found.

James [John] Graham of Claverhouse, having met with an Affront from the Inhabitants of Dundee (he is the same who is stiled Viscount Dundee) intended to have taken a Severe revenge on them for it. The reason, they say, was he claimed either the right to be Supreme Magistrate of the Town as the Constable of Dundee had many times been, and what these were made, no doubt, by legal Election, he claimed right to by heritage, Or claimed a right that the power of Election of the Magistrates was in his hands if the Election was delayed beyond 12 o'clock in the day of Election, It is said that some way or other at that time some delay had been Made, and when 12 o'clock was past they were Not Chosen; if so, it is most like the same delay might have been procured by his means. Whatever was the way, it is said that he came to claim what he said was his right. And going to the Town house met with such opposition that he was fain to fly out of the same without his hat and run from the Inhabitants with all speed, who were crying to pursue the Laird, and so run up the Burial Wynd to his house of Dudhop, but did not stay long there, possibly imagining that being so near he was not in Safety, for the most Wicked, are not the most courageous, Nay the Word of Truth says the wicked flee when no one pursueth, And



having gathered an Army of Highlanders & his Tennants in the glen, &c., came to take revenge of the Inhabetants of Dundee, And coming over the hill called Sidley he was espied by the Lady of Tealing, she being in great trouble for Provost Fletcher's familie and her other friends in the Town, knowing that Claverhouse's Cruel and revengfull heart would have no mercy, lamented that the footman was not at home that she might have sent him into the Town to give Warning to the Inhabitants of the danger they were in. The cook, named More, hearing her make such lamentation, told her if she would give him the footman's Cloaths he would run to the Town. The Lady was overjoyed thereat and helped him on with them, but he had not run far when Claverhouse, espying him, rode full speed to overtake him ; but when More came the length of the Butterburn, he run down that way to cause Claverhouse loss sight of him, Claverhouse went down the Den after him but lost sight of him, And, coming upon a man who was asleep, had well nigh killed him instead of the man that was running, but the Man awakening timeously to convince Claverhouse of his mistake, and likewise to remember him that he had been formerly of some signal service to him had his life spared. In the meantime More had got up again to the head of the hill, called to the people the danger they were in, running all the way. They, being in no capacity for defence, hastened down to the Town for their safety, More running still till he came to the Cross, crying alway to the people the danger they were in, This so alarmed the Inhabitants that befor Claverhouse's men were come up to the Town they were ready to give them a warm reception. Claverhouse, finding himself disappointed of his revenge, in his Madness and rage caused set fire to the Rotten Row or Hilltown, and burnt it down from end to end. More, when he came to the Cross, being quite spent by his running and crying, was wrapped in a Scarlet Cloak and set down in a Chair at the Cross. I remember to have seen a man begging his bread from door to

door, who went holding a wooden board in each hand and so leaped in that manner his hands serving him in the place of feet, and I was told he was the son of this More. If so, what a pity that the poor person should not have had somewhat from the Inhabitants of the place to Sustain him, when he was Such an Object of pity, for the Service that his Father had done the Inhabitants of the place, being a mean of saving the lives of many at the risk of his own.

The Rotten Row that we have just now Spoke of was under the Jursidiction of Sir Robert Mill of Blackburn, to whom also the right of patronage of the parson of Dundee belonged. But the Provost, Baillies, & Council, &c., taking into consideration that it was more honourable & proper that the right were vested in them and their Successors in Office, Made an Agreement with Sir Robert Mill for the Hilltoun or Rotten Row the Superiorities & libertys, belonging to him in Angus & Perth-shires, especialy of the Patronage of the Parson of Dundee, In this Agreement there was 19 Chalders 12 Bolls free Victual Minister's Stipend being paid, whereof 1 Chald, 2 Bolls, 2 firlots were meal, the rest were Bear, and that at 2500 Merks per Chalder as also 440 pound Scots of money rent which was agreed upon for 2000 Merks Scots for each £100 rent, the cost of all at the above reckoning is £3231. 17s. 10d. Sterling.

1697. The bargain was concluded and the town Infett in the same the 7th October 1697.

Thus have Wrote down all that I have yet found remarkable relating this place to the beginning of this present Century What I find more Concerning it I shall note down by way of Numbers, directing to the places where they should have come in, which can be brought in without making any breake in what I have written, as it is only Anecdotes relating to the place, each Article having no connection with another. I shall now proceed to Mention Some buildings that were in the place none of which now remain, And shall begin with—

1. First, its Fortifications.
2. Second, its Churches and Monastery.
3. Third, its Other publick Buildings.
4. Fourth, its Other Buildings that may possibly soon be removed.
5. Fifth, mention Some Conjectures Concerning its Subterranean places.
6. Sixth, make mention of the Outskirts of the Town.
7. Seventh, make mention of Some of its Charitable foundations.
8. Eighth, of its Government.
9. Ninth, of its Trade and Commerce.
10. Tenth, of its Conveniences.
11. Eleventh, of its Churches and Meetings.
12. Twelfth, of the Publick Buildings, &c.
13. Thirteenth, of its Streets, Wynds, &c.

#### FORTIFICATIONS.

This Town was in its antient State fortified with a large and strong Castle which Stood upon that high and Strong rock near to the High Street, whereupon Stands a Neat Building Erected by Doctor John Willisen, Physician, in which he dwells, and that large Lodging Lately belonging to Sir George Stewart of Grantully, in which he long resided. A large Statue of Neptune stands upon a pedestal at the back of that Lodging, upon the same hill or rock ; and also many other Buildings, for it is said that this Castle took in a large piece of ground, and was Surrounded by a large ditch with Drawbridge. The English made themselves master of it several times, after it had cost them much blood and Expence, And always kept a Stronge garrison therein, looking upon it both as a Strong and one of the best Situate Strengths to keep the Inhabitants under awe, And was Several times the last place that they possessed in the Kingdom when they were drove out of all others, being so convenient for them by Water as well as by land. For which

reason King Robert Bruce, when he had possessed himself of the Kingdom, razed it to the foundations that it might no longer Serve the English as that it had done,—There was also a Small Fort Built on St. Nicolas rock at the Craig or common ferry. Besides these, the Town Was Wall'd round with Strong Stone walls with Gun ports, &c., and planted well with cannon, and the whole Town Surrounded by a large & deep ditch. No remains of these are now to be seen, but a Very small part of the Town Wall that separates the garden belonging to the Meeting-house of the Society of People called Methodists from the Houff or common burying grownd, All the Brass-Ordinance and Small Arms, with which the Town was well provided, was carried of by Monk when he Stormed the Town, and sent up to London, where many of the Brass cannon is yet said to be seen in the Tower with the Arms of Dundee upon them. But many of the Iron Ordnance were in the place as late as the beginning of this present century, which were planted upon the Windmill Brae, the Lyon's rownd on St. Nicolas rock at the Craig, and other places, some of which the rebels in the year 1715 took for their use and the rest they destroyed. (r)

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(r) The first Two of these Viz : the Castle and Walls, if preserved to this day Intire and good repare Might have been an Ornament to the place, and a Standing Monument of its Antiquity ; but as for the use of these & the other parts of its Fortifications, it is to be hoped we Stand in No need of them, As the greatest use of these and the like in many other places served only to preserve the Country and people from the incursions of the English, who many times Attempted to overrun the Kingdom, & to bring it into unlawfull Subjection to them, which, though attempted, could never be done—But as they are now, by the providence of God, under one King and united in bond of Union together, it is to be hoped they will Still live as Bretheren in peace and Unanimity, as those whom God Almighty has, as it were by Nature, appointed to be one people, by making them the Inhabitants of one Island, and as it were to possess a World by themselves, And who are also connected together both by the tie of Union and Blood. And if they Observe these aright they shall not need to be afraid of a Foreign Enemy invading us, its Natural Strength lying in having the Ocean for Walls and keeping a good Navey in due repair, and, besides our Standing Army, Appointing a Militia to be raised throughout the Kingdom, if need were at a Short times warning and keeping in every Town Arns & Ammunition fitting for them. This, under God, may keep us from the Terror of an Enemy. But if the Lord Jehovah, who is the Only defence of people and Nation, should for our sins gives us over to the will of our Enemies, indeed Naveys, Armys, Castles, & Walls would be no defence.



## CHURCHES AND MONASTERYs.

First, St. Clement's Church, who was the Patron of old Aleetum, is said to have been a Noble Edifice and large. It stood behind the Tolbooth or Town house and in that place now called the Vault, and was, till of late years, named St. Clement's Church-yard, and was a burrieng Grownd for the Inhabitants even till the days of Mary, Qween of Scotland.

Seecond, St. Paul's Church Stood betwixt the Murray-gate and Seagate Streets, is also said to have been Stately Building, a Closs at mouth of the broad of the Murray gate Street over againt where the Church stood is called therefrom St. Paul's Closs. A Coach road came from the house of Dudhope straight over to this Church.

Third, St. Nicolas Church or Chapel was built upon St. Nicolas' Rock at the Craig or Common passage near to the Old Fort, Great part of the ground upon which these were is now Taken in to a New Dock for holding Wood.

Fourth, a Church which I know not the name off Stood a little to the Eastward of Coutie's Wynd, part of the ruins of it are yet to be seen in the Closs on the East of Said wynd and shew it to have been a Considerable Building. I am apt to believe that this might have been the Church belonging to the Minorites, who we are very certain had a Church here, This I suppose might have no other name but from them.

Fifth, a Church or Chapel is said to have been built upon the North side of the Town Dedicated to St. Francis, and, if I may be allowed my conjecture, I think it might perhaps have been in the place where the present burryng ground is, as we see that when many of the graves are opened that there is the rubbish of old Buildings; and I remember that some of the Sextons told me they came upon the foundation of ane house, as if it were a grave or Graves, and it appeared therefrom no Mean building.

Sixth, Morookies Church and Churchyard, being a Burrieng ground, Stood without the Cowgate port in the place called Summerookie, Corruptly so called from the above name.

Seventh, The Chapel of our Lady, which Stood in the foot of the Rottenrow now the Hiltown, on the South side, the ruins of which are yet to be seen.

Eighth, Another Church or Chapel which belonged to the Town, though it stood at some small distance from it, was that called by some St. Mary's Chapel & by others The Chapel of the Rood or Chapel of the Holy Cross, and Stood in the ground now called the Rood-yards, This ground still serves for a Burrying ground to those that choice it and are not able to pay the dues of the other, but had not long since been employed to another use by those who had no right thereto, had it not been for the Vigilance and Activity of some gentlemen who resolved to have the right kept.

#### MONASTERYs.

First the Red Friars, or as they are otherwise called, the Trinity Friars had a Monastery here, but as these are all mentioned in the foregoing shall only name them here.

Second, The Dominican or Black-friars had also a Monastery.

Third, The Franciscans or Gray-Friars had also a Monastery.

Fourth, the Nuns of St. Francis who had only two convents in this Kingdom had one of them here. (s)

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(s) No doubt the founders of these Noble Structures imagined when they laid their foundations that they were raising Monuments that would declare to Succeeding Generations their great piety and love to religion, And that their names should be rendered famous for the same in the Annals of our Nation to the end of time. But now their names with their Structures are perished hardly can we, in this generation, tell exactly where these Buildings stood, and their bounds and dimensions we cannot tell. How blessed then are they that in these and after Generations, Who being the founders of Such Edifices rested not Satisfied in these evidences of their Piety, but whose faith and love to their glorious Redeemer made them as ambitious to set before the people, in the Ages wherein they lived a Christian and Exemplary life and conversation. Then there is no great matter whether or not their names be kept in record in the annals of the time, seeing their names are registrated in the Lamb's Book of Life, and though now numbered with the dead, are numbered among the living in the New Jerusalem.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

First the King's Palace stood a little to the North and west of the High Street near to the place now called St. Margaret's Closs, near about which was the entry to said palace And which is so named from Margaret, King Malcolm Canmore's Qween, Who had again new builded or repaired the palace. After the Kings gave over the coming to reside in this Town, it became the dwelling place of the Earls of Angus, And afterwards of the Viscounts Dudhop. Near to this palace stood the Mint house, some ruins of which are yet to be seen, being the furnace thereof. Perhaps more of these buildings might be seen were it not that much of the ground upon which these buildings stood is filled up with rubbish to make a yard in thereof; in which stands the image of Adam and Eve cut out in Stone which appears to have withstood the Violence of the weather for several hundreds of years. Upon the other side of the Same Stone is the Serpent twined round the tree. The ruins which we now see, I dare say, are not those of the first mint, as they behove to appear much older than these. It would appear to have been built at the same time with the Church & Steeple, the work appearing much the same. If so we cannot suppose that it is the first, for Donald the first, as we have befor observed, was the first who coined gold & Silver in this Kingdom, and no doubt he would Erect a building for the purpose beside himself in this town where he had his abode.

Second, The first Tolbooth that we know off stood in the Seagate upon the South side of the Street, over against the place where the Cross Stood, which place is marked out by a Circle and a Cross within it upon the place of the Street whereon it stood. Upon the North side of the Street over against it Stood the Weigh-house.

Third, The Tolbooth or Town house, which was builded after the other fell into decay Stood in the place where the present one Stands, And was a Strong Old Building.

Fourth, it is Said a long Street went from near the Steeple Strieght from it betwixt the Overgate and Neithergate Streets, not the least remains whereof are now to be seen, the place where it was being taken into the gardens belonging to the said Streets. And it is said that about 70 or 80 years ago, when they were digging and trenching some of the gardens, they came upon some foundations of the Building in them, It is like that none had ever repaired the Street after it had been ruined. When it might have been done we know not, but we know that the town was destroyed several times by the English, and perhaps that Street, with its Inhabitants, might have Suffered most and not been able to repair it.

Fifth, This Town had also Ten principal Gates or Ports as they were vulgarly called, these being of no more Service to the town, and Standing useless nuisances upon the Streets, were taken down to free the Streets of such incumbrances and give them more Air. As none of these were remarkable I shall only name them. And first the Wellgate, just separated it from the Hilltown.

Second the Murraygate port Separated it from the Wellgate & Cougate.

Third, the Seagate port Separated it from Blackscroft & the Wallace of Craigie.

Fourth, the Seagate Barrass Port Stood a little East of its Cross.

Fifth, the Hangman's Port stood at the south west corner of ye Houff in the Burriel wynd.

Sixth, the West Port of ye Overgate, upon which was a Guard house.

Seventh, the Overgate Barrass Port stood at the head of ye Long wynd.

Eighth, the Neithergate Barrass stood near the foot of the said wynd.

Ninth, the west Port of ye Neithergate Port, yet stands at West end of the Hospital.



Tenth, the Cowgate Port was left up to be a Standing memorial of the goodness of Almighty God to the Inhabitants of this Town in the time of the great plague, When Mr Geo. Wishart preached over that gate as is befor-mentioned.

#### BUILDINGS WHICH PERHAPS MAY BE REMOVED.

First, the Shambles, a large Square Standing at the head of the Murraygate & Seagate Streets. It has high Stronge Stone Walls on the outside, upon which is a Sclated roof with a rigging in the Midest, supported by the Stone Wall on the outside and by Strong Wooden pillars in the Inside. This is the situation of the East, North, and South sides, and upon the West side is a Large Old house. It is a considerable oppen court within, and paved like the rest of the Street with Whine boulds. The Shambles & house are now Sold and to be taken down, and a New one Building, which shall afterwards be mentioned in its proper place.

Second—The Cross is a large Octagonal Building all of hewen Stone, with four steps going around, It being an Octagon has Eight corners which has, as it were, a pillar hewen out in the Building above, which juts out the building almost as far over the body of the Cross as the lowermost step of it, and is as it were a Bastien around the top, the one part higher and the other lower all around in that manner. Each of the sides has a Spout, and in the center of the building is a high Stone Obleisk or pillar of great height, on which is ane Unicorn Cut out of Stone, most curious, and facing the East upon the top; and a little below upon the same pillar is the Town's arms cut out in the Stone towards the West. This is said to have been put in when the Cross was repaired, If so the Cross itself must be old for the date of the pillar is 1585. The door up to the top of the Cross is on the West side. The Provost, Baillies, & Toun Council accompanied With the Officers of the Military that are lying in the

toun at that time, with other gentlemen, go up upon it on his Majesty's Birthday and drink to the health of the Royal Family, throwing the glasses from them, and at every toast or health, as it is called, a Volley of the Military is given, who are dressed and drawn up in the High Street for that purpose. They also throw over Sugared Almond confections, carvies, &c. And, when the health is done, they come down and return again to the Town-house as they came, accompanied by a band of Musick. The Town's Acts, the Proclamations of War and Peace, &c. are read over it.

Third—The Meal market stands at the East end of the Neither-gate, and is also a pretty Large Square, built after the manner of the Shembles, and has two gates, one towards the South and the other to the North. Upon the East end of the Meal market stands the Town's Gward-house, a pretty large building of One Storrie high. On the North side of it is the house where the fire engines are kept. It is a great pity that these should stand, as the street would look much better wanting them, and these might be built some other where to answer as Well.

#### SUTERANEAN PLACES.

There are many Lodges or dwellings in Several places of the Town Especialy about the High Street. I am of Opinion that there had been a passage underground betwixt the Castle and the Palace as the Masons, when building some of these houses that now stand upon the Castle hill, when founding them, came upon the top of the Vaults, and drove in some of the stones ere they were aware, but these were immediatly filled up. And when the Massons were taking down the Old Tolbooth, they, undermining a large part of the building, it fell and drove in some of the Stones from some Vaults, which were also immediatly filled up, not allowing the curious any further Satisfaction. And in my remembrance the Stones in the Burriel wynd, below the Town-keeper's house, having been broke

by the Weight of carriages, fell in, and by doing so discovered to the people a Stair which went down underground. None then living knew of any such thing before. Those that went down found upon the Stair two wooden Stoups full of something which no persons could know what to name ; the Stoups were to appearance quite fresh, Those that went down said they came to a door with a Brass Lock, &c., which appeared as fresh & clean as if newly put on, but though some might perhaps have been as bold as proceed further and break open the door, yet they were not suffered. And the passage to it was filled up. And to be sure such caution is most justifiable, for none can tell what might follow if the fumes of these places were let out, some fearing that those who died in the plague had been put in them, and perhaps that many of the people had hid themselves in them from the furious Enemy at the Storming of the Town and died therein. And, no doubt, if there were safety in going to search these places, there might no doubt be found a vast of riches as some think ; but suppose they were certain there were, yet such might be found to the loss of the lives of not only the Inhabitants of the Town but also of the Nation. I remember to have been told by some old people who said they knew the truth of it, that one of these Subteranean places was by accident found out, either in the end of the last or beginning of this century. Some boys, in their diversion, hiding themselves from each other, one of them went into some cellar about the High Street underground. His companions, pursuing him, having gone into some corner of it, he Slided down a place. His neighbours, not seeing, cryed to him, but he was gone far from them, and, being dark, he knew not how to come up again, and, seeking for the place where he went down, wandered still further off the rest of his companions. Having told his parents they could get none who would venture into the place in search of the boy, till a hardy fellow, whom nothing feared, undertook it. He caused

the people that Stayed in the Sellar to keep a ball of Twine carefully, and to let the twine run as he went off from them, and knitt the twine round his wrist, and slided doun with a Torch in his hand, and, calling to the boy, who ansuered him again, and ordered him to stand still till he should come to him, and holding still, crying to each other, the Voice led them so that they came together. The man gave account that in his wandering he came upon four Stately stone pillars which were beyond all the others, and which he supposed Might be below the Cross, but could not tell either the length nor breadth of the place wherein he was, seeing neither of them.

#### ENVIRONES.

This Toun is encompassed on both sides with gardens, only the place where is the Harbowr, the garden walls on the South side being washed by the river. I shall begin at the East and goe by the North to the West-end of the Town, just without the Seagate Port or where it stood. Upon the South side is the warehouses, & Coyling house belonging to the Whale-fishing Company, and on the North is a small row of houses belonging to Bailie John Speed, Manufacturer, which has houses both dwelling & others for the Manufactory, facing the East, which goes up at the end of those that I spoke of and joins others that belong to him ; which faces what is called Summer-rooky. East from the befor-mentioned Warehouse is the Ropperie, the old one, on the Soufh side of which is the river, and on the North Black's Croft, befor the year 1759 a piece of corn-land, but in that year sold by the Nine Trades of this place, to whom it then belonged, and to whom it pays a feu of six pounds, ten shillings Sterling yearly. And same is like a Village & contains as many Inhabitants as is in some parishes. On the North of it is Wallace of Craigie. To the westward of this is the place called the Dens which, not many years agoe, might be said only



to have been a barren rock, but at the foot of which are many Buildings containing Many families and some Mills for Walking and Washing yarn. Betwixt the Dens and the Cowgate port are several houses called Summer-rooky from a church and Burying ground dedicated to St. Morookie as befor spoken of. To the Eastward of the Roperie & Blackcroft is the Soap-Work belonging to Mr Mitchell ; and a good way East from it is the Rood-yards as befor Mentioned. To the North of Summer-rooky and of the Cowgate Street is a full of gardens, at the top of which are several gardeners' Houses, to whom some of these gardens belong. And further North from these, upon the other side of road, is a good many gardens & houses which, not long since, were corn-land, belonging to the heirs of Captain John Read, which is called Hillbank, and the houses which belong to John Crichton, William Crichton, & William Miln, Manufacturer, and others. We now come to the Hilltown, formerly the Rotten-row, lying without the Wellgate Port to the North, and will be little less than half an English mile in length, full of Buildings upon both sides, behind which are fine herb gardens. This place had a Chapel or Church at the foot of it, upon the West side, as befor observed, beside which was the prison for Criminals, and beside which is the so famous Lady Well, so called from its being so near to the Chapel of our Lady, and whose water is of so much Service to the Town. It has a Bailie for itself, which accomodates small matters betwixt the Inhabitants. To the Northward of the gardens of the Murraygate & Wellgate is first the Great Tannerie belonging to Messrs Robert & John Bell ; next the Meadows or Common Green, which I am Informed of Old belonged to a very religious and austere person Named Francis, who for his sanctity was canonized and called St. Francis, he Having no heirs but only one Sister he allowed her to enjoy it during her lifetime and it was given at her death to the Inhabetants of the Town to serve them for a green to Bleach

& cleanse their cloaths upon and accordingly a good running well of sweet water is the same known by the name of St. Francis Well. On the North of the Meadows is the Chaple sheds, till of late years corn-land but was sold by the Town Council, upon which is a great number of houses & gardens which pay a considerable few yearly. To the North of the gardens belonging to the High Street & a little further West is the Houff or common burrying ground, very large, fenced about with high Stronge Stone Walls of good workmanship, and has on three sides, Several rowes of large and tall Trees. Upon the West Wall are a good many monuments, the principal of which is this belonging the Family of the Duncans of Lundie, and that which belongs to the heirs of Mr Mann, late Merchant. It has also above 30 Tombes some of which are Elegant and of Curious Workmanship ; and a great many large Marble Stones and Others that are set upon Six pillars, and innumerable large flat stones that lie on the graves, and very many that they call head-Stones, which are set up Erect at the head of the graves. At the South west Corner is an aisle that belongs to the Hunters of Blackness, on the back of which in the inside is the Arms of the family neatly Engraved upon stone. The entry into this burying-ground is by a very high & wide-arched gate which opens with two large leaves, and a wicket gate in the midst. Upon the top of the gate is the Arms of the Town, which are most curiously cutt, and stand above the arch. The Trees which surround three sides of it in the inside make it besides a lonely and agreeable retreat to the Solitary & the Studious. It does not appear that this burying-ground is above 150 years old, for the other befor it was upon the West side of the Wynd. And the date upon one of its gates that is yet standing lets us know that it had got some repairs even as late as the year 1613, which is the date upon the top of that gate. The Nine Trades or Corporations have each their place in this burying-grond,

wherein they meet to choice their deacons, and also at all times are called there to transact every affair that relates to them. (t)

On the North side of the Overgate Gardens is the Ward, a large inclosed Grass park, Shaddowed round with trees and agreeable walks, which is Separated from the Grass by a fine hedge, its grass setting Annually at about £50 Sterling, which belongs to the Hospital, as does the Meadows, Houff, &c., to the North of the Ward is the Palace with its Orchard and Parks which belonged to the Antient Family of the Scrymsouers, Constables of Dundee and Hereditary Bannermen or Standert-bearers to the Kings of Scotland. We have had occasion before to speak of this family. This Antient Palace is called Dudhop house. It fronts two ways, Viz : to the East and South. The gardner's house with the Other Office-houses belonging to it are upon the other sides. It is a strong Old-fashioned building, Vastly well Wainscoted and finished within for these times.

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(t) And indeed a place very fit to remind them when transacting the affairs of this present life not to forget the future, and to do nothing but what they can stand approved for both by God and their own conscience, that they may have no act of Injustice to stare them in the face when that pale messenger Death calls upon them to step out of time into Eternity, but may be able to give up their accounts with joy, and not with grief of heart. A Burying place Titled with Tombs (saith one) is a lively book of Human frailty, it repeats the Melancholy lesson in every leaf, each little grave-stone becomes a preacher of Vanity to the living, even in the profound Silence of the dead. This is the Doctrine of every rising Hillock ; this is the universal theme. And every Statly monument there Stricks the beholder, with the same mortifying truth, though perhaps it Swells with many pompous titles and images of honour, a lesson of Vanity stands written there still, in fair and indelable characters, though the name of the dead and all their praises be worn out. Dust and ashes, even without an inscription & without a monument, are Silent but powerfull Teachers

Thus shall our mouldring members teach  
what now our Scholars learn,  
For Dust and ashes loudest preach  
man's infinite concern.

Thus a Child of God reaps advantage from the Empire of Death, & makes a Sacred improvement of the terrible Waste that the King of Terrors has made. He learns the Vanity and Emptiness of man in his best Estate, and grows humble, & depending on the Eternal God. He reads the dreadful evil of sin upon every Tombstone ; and the Death of every man calls him alowd to prepare for his own.

The Rooms are very large and high. The principal entry to it is upon the East side, by a large gate, on Each side of which is a half rownd in the Manner of Towers, and are finished at the top as such ; and upon Each corner of the building are towers after the same order, which serve either for Closets or Staircases. But this Palace is now running fast into decay, as they are keeping no more of it in repair but the South side of the Fabrick, which is the dwelling of the Factors of the Lordship. The present Factor is Mr William Lyon, Writer, a Branch of the Family of Strathmore. This Estate was forfeited by the Rebellion of James [John] Graham, Viscount Dundee, when he took up Arms against King William at the Revolution, And was by King William given in compliment to the Duke of Douglas, and is still in the hands of his heirs. There is also a Large Garden which belongs to the Town, which is to the north of the Ward, possessed by the Relict of John Black, late Gardener, who took a tack of it when corn land and converted the same into a garden. It pays about £52 Sterling annualy. With out the Overgate port and on the South side of the Ward is a Row of Houses lately Builded by Baillie Jas Halliburton, mostly filled with his Manufactory & his Servants that work to him, near to which place Stood the Gibbet belonging to this Town, when Malefactors were Execute at this place, which privedge is said to have been lost by letting a Criminal Escape out of the prison with life, but I think instead of Susteaning any loss by it they gained an Advantage. To the West of these, upon the Coupar road, are Several houses and gardens which join to the Scouringburn. And upon the road to Perth is a great Many houses upon both sides of the same, as far as a quarter of a Mile West from the place where the Port stood, all of which have fine gardens. For a good way of the Same the Houses upon both sides join together and form a Street, and no doubt in Time the whole will be compleated and make a Street broad and very long. Without the Nethergate Port is a Street called the Wastlands,



and to the Westward of these is a good many fine Neat houses with gardens, belonging to gentlemen where they dwell Summer & Winter. Those belonging to Mr Robert Small, Minister, that belonging to Mr John Thoms Merchant, that belonging to Captain Oliphant Kinloch, Mr John Rollo, &c., are the best. All these Houses and gardens that I have Spoken of, Viz : Black's Croft, these belonging to Baillie John Speed, those in the Dens, those to the North of the gardens of the Cowgate & the East side of the Hilltoun, The Chapel Shed, those belonging to Baillie James Halliburton, and all to the Westward of the Overgate & Neithergate, were corn land within these 20 years by gone, now contain as many inhabitants as would make Several country parishes, And the Hilltoun which is very long will contain in it as many Inhabitants as there is in any of the Royal Burghs.

#### CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS.

Here is an Hospital the revenue of which is given out to the relief of a great number of Families, Burgesses of the place, whose means are fallen from them, And in that way is much more as full than if the people were taken into it, as in this way it serves to relieve the whole families, and the other way it could only relieve a few old men. Besides, in this way no part of the revenue is unnessecarly spent upon Nursess &c., which must be the case if the people were taken into it. There is a Chapline belonging to it, which is Still continued, though by the present footing of the house he can do no part of his Office. However these 15 or 16 years by-gone the Chapline has been the Minister of the Cross Church, and the Sallerie is part of the Minister's Stipend.

Mr William Roger late Merchant and Burgess of the Town left a Sum of Money for Cloathing and Educating & providing books, &c., for Six boys and giving them bed, board, & Washing for the space of 4 years, at the Expiration of which they are

allowed New Cloathing from head to foot and £3. 6s. 8d. Sterling to give in 'prentice fee, and have the liberty to go to whatsoever Business they choicee. This commonly goes under thee name of the green-coat Mortification, because, by order of the donor's will, they should be uniformly cloathed in green.

Mr William Henderson late Merchant left a sum of money the Annual rent of which was to Educate & Mantain in books, paper, pen, & ink, a Number of Children belonging to poor families, untill they are fitt to go to some business or another.

The Kirksession also mantains a great many upon the same footing for the Space of 4 years and gives them a Bible and catichisms, but no pen, ink, nor paper, as the other does.

There is a Mortification belongs to the name of Guthrie. The parents of the children mantained in this get the money and feed and cloath them themselves, and have everything allowed them, as those in the Rogers Mortification have. And when the years they are allowed for Education are Expired they get the like sum of £3. 6s. 8d. for apprentice fee out-with them, and have all new cloathing allowed them.

There is also another Mortification of this name the boys in which have all that the above have, & likewise grammar-learning and a Bursary at the College belonging to them in which One or More are allowed to be taught at the Colleges untill they ar Licensed.

There is a Mortification of the Name of Clark, in which Two Children are Educated for the like number of years with the Rogers, and the same Education. They have two years more than the boys in Rogers' have ; their parents get £8. 6s. 8d. yearly to mantain them in food, cloaths, & every other Necessary they stand in need of, and a Considerable Sum at the Expiration for apprentice fee. The boys presented to it must be of the name of Clark, &c.

There is the Stevenson's Mortification. The children of this have also liberty to abide with their parents, who get

the money to cloath and provide them of all Necessarys. These are taught English, Writing, Arithmetick, & Latine, for a certain term of years.

There is the Ferguson's Mortification upon much the same footing as the above.

There is a Bursary belonging to the College of St. Andrews Which is under the patronage of the Magistrates of this Toun Which was founded by Dr. Willm Guild, proffessor of Divinity in Aberdeen.

There are also some others of the like nature besides these mentioned.

The Gildry have a Number of poor burgesses to which they give so much per month for a help to their living.

The Session have also a great Number of weekly pensieners called the Kirk poor, who get more or less the ordinary collections, & the rents of some lands belonging to the Session is the Support of this Charity.

The fraternity of Seamen have a considerable fund by which they maintain their own poor &c., in a liberal and gentil manner.

The maltmen do likewise the same.

The Nine Trades or Corporations have each their box for maintaining the poor belonging to their own calling or Business, and other necessary Expenses. Besides which there is a fund belonging to the whole of them as a Collective body.

The Wrights, Masons, & Sclaters, have their boxes and do as the nine Trades do in that case. It is not to be supposed that all there give as much as mantain them altogather, No, it is only a help to them.

#### GOVERNMENT.

This Toun is Governed by a Provost, four Baillies, a Dean of Gild, a Gild Councillor, a Treasurer, Shore Master, Kirk master, Merchant Councillors, & Three Trades Councillers. The old Magistrats (that is the four Baillies that were in

Office the preceding years) sit also in Council the year following. These are Chosen annually, only the Provost who is chosen, and commonly is Two year in his Office, unless there were any malmanagment then they would bring him down at the end of his first year, which is called girsing him, and choice a new Provost in his room, But this is hardly ever the case.

The manner of Election and choosing the magistrates & Town Councill is this—The Magistrates and Toun Council, consisting of Twenty persons, do meet yearly upon the Tuesday preceding Michaelmass, and, after electing of Ten Merchants & six Tradesmen or handcraftsmen, who must be of the Members of the Nine Trades, they make choice of five Merchants & Three Tradesmen, to be Councillors for the year Ensuing, of which there must not be two Trades Councillors of one Trade or Occupation. After the said Merchant & Trades Counsellors are Chosen and Accept, the Old and New Councill proceed to the making up leets for the New Council, and after the Nominating of four persons who have carried the charge of the Magistracy, they make choice of two to be on the leet for ye Provost Office. Then they proceed to make up leets for the Baillies' Office, and they Nominate Sixteen who have carried the Charge of Councillors, and out of these they make choice of Eight to be on the leet for the Baillies' Office. Then out of the four Baillies presently in Office they make up a leet of two for ye Dean of Gild Office. Then they Nominate four for the Treasurer's Office, and of these they make choice of two to be on the leet for it. On the Wednesday thereafter, these leets are Extraced and given out to ye Convener of the Nine Trades, who do meet in the common burrial place, and every Trade gets a Coppy of the leets. On Thursday thereafter the Nine Deacons, and Old and New Council, proceed to the choice of the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Gild, & Treasurer, which is Carried according to the plurality of Votes, and the rest of the Council is filled up.



As with regard to their management of the publick revenues and all other parts of their power as relating to the Wealfare of the Community, and with respect to the Strength & Extent of their power in Courts, it is to be seen in the Toun's great Charter granted by King Charles I.

The Magistrates have five Touns Sargents to serve them, who are all uniformly cloathed in Blue cloaths mounted with Blue & White lace, with a Silver laced hat. These are obliged to give their Attendance daily to do what is Necessary to their Office. And on the Sabbaths and other times when the Magistrates go to the Church these Walk befor them with their halberts to and from it. These have all the power of Sherriffs Mairs within the libertys of the Burgh, And advertise through the Toun all rouns, &c.

Besides these the Dean of Gild has his Officer, who is commonly a decayed Burgess and is cloathed as he pleases himself, having no cloaths appointed him, but a gentil Sallarie. He takes care that justice be done by those that come to Market to sell their Butter. He Summons to the Gild Courts, and walks befor the corps of those belonging to the Gildrice or gentry.

The Town has also Nine incorporated Trades, viz. :—

Bakers	Taylors	Fleshers.
Shoemakers	Smiths	Bonnetmakers.
Glovers	Weavers	Dyers.

who are governed each by a Deacon, who during the time of his Office makes all Bargins for meal to Members of his oun craft, and has power to call a Court & settle to do justice between the members, and also takes care that no un-free person takes the priviledgs belonging to the members of his occupation. They have also a Box master who is their Treasurer, and gathers up the money from the Members for their Meal when it falls due, Collects the money from the persons that enters freemen among them, and all fines, &c., and Disburses the same again and balances his Accounts against

such a time as is appointed ; and when the same is Examined by a committee of the members and found just it is Discharged by them.

They have a Conveener who is above the Nine Deacons, and all manner of moment that cannot be decided belonging to any of the Nine Trades is settled by him and his court. All Contracts that are made for Victual to the Nine Trades, as also other bargains, are first proposed to him, And he calls a meeting of the Nine Corporations in the common burying ground, the usual place of Meeting, and all are aquanted with it and is there concluded on.

They as an United body have a considerable Stock, and a Box master or Treasurer.

The Conveener and Nine deacons are chosen annually upon the Same days both of Election & choice with the Magistrates who go about the same in a way nearly Similar to that of the Magistrates. Both Conveener & Deacons are continued two years in Office Unless they give reason of Offence unto the members of their Occupation, which is seldom the case, however there must be an annual choice.

Each Trade or Corporation has their Standert or collours as they are Vulgarly called, with the coat of arms belonging to their Craft Stampt upon them which are always displayed or hung out upon his Majesty's Birthday and all other times when the Town Flag is displayed upon the top of the Steeple, Each Deacon has his officer to do the business belonging to the same, and the Conveener has his Officer for serving him, who is cloathed by the Fund in a Drab Colloured Cloath mounted with Blue.

The Wrights, Masons, & Sclaters have each their Deacon and Boxmaster and Officer, as also their Conveener who all act after the Manner of the Nine but have no Standerts or Colours.

The Fraternity of Seaman & the Maltmen have a person chosen to Manage the affairs of each.

## TRADE &amp; COMMERCE.

This City enjoys a large Share of Trade, and employs much Shipping to America, the Mediteranean, Holland, France, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, &c., &c., besides a great London Trade, and many Small Vessels that go the coasting Trade, besides those who are employed in the Coal Bussness. The principal Branches of Trade in this Town are the Linnen Manufactory of Yard-Wide Shirting, Osnaburgs, &c., and Duck or Sail Cloath, And are now begun to make broad cloath after the manner of the English. I find that of the Linnen branches is of Long Standing, for Hector Boethius says that in his time it was a considerable Branch of Business, also it enjoys a very large share of White & Coloured Thread Trade ; I almost believe to such an Extent that there will be as many made in it as in all Britain besides, and whose threads have the greatest character, not only of those of our Neighbouring Towns but of all the World besides, many of these being sold under the character of Dundee Threads. Here are also three large Tanneries which carrie on that Branch of Business to a good Extent, besides small ones that private persons have for their own use. There are also three Shoe manufactorys which export Shoes to a great amount, besides a considerable quantity that is exported by privat hands. There is also the Old and New Ropperie which make from a Cable to a single cord.

It has also a very large share of the Corn Trade and fine Graneries for it, where it is lodged by the Gentlemen & Farmers of the Carse of Gowrie and Angus until it is Shipped off to other places.

## CONVENIENCES.

Here is perhaps as good Water as is to be found again in any port of the World both for making food and for cleansing cloaths, and so plentiful that few in places in the World can equal it in this respect. Yet, though the Inhabitants were so well served, it was thought proper about

32 years ago to bring the Water of that famed & fine Spring called the Lady Well by Leaden pipes under ground to accomodate the Inhabitants still better, and which, at this present time, serves Six Stone fountains, one of which, Built this presant year 1775, stands at the corner of the Northmost House upon the South side of the Murraygate as they enter the Cowgate Street. The Second Stands at the West end of the broad of the Murraygate Street; the third stands in the High Street, the fourth at the foot of the Shore Walk, the fifth at the foot of the burial wynd, & the Sixth at the entrance to the broad of the Nethergate Street, and might serve as many more would they not let the fountains always run, but make them to go as that just built this year.

The Streets are likewise lighted in the dark winter nights by a very many lamps or cristal globes throughout all the Streets, and a Night Watch, being men which patrol the Street from Ten o'clock at Night to Six o'clock in the Morning, and call always, throughout the time they are on their Watch, at every hour, what time it is & what sort of Weather, the Intention of these is to detect Villany, &c.

The Inhabitants have a common Green called the Meadows befor-mentioned wherein to wash & bleach their cloaths, and, besides St. Francis Well befor Spoke of, there is burns running thro it.

The Markets are Well Supplied with Beef, Mutton, and all other flesh meat, not only on the Weekly market days, Friday and Tuesday, but all other days of the Week Sabbath excepted, —Also plenty of Fish almost every day, and with the finest of Kitchen Herbs, there being such a great Number of Gardens all round the Town that till of late years was cornfields.

I have mentioned before that this Town has two Market days in the Week, namely Tuesday & Friday. It has also five Markets or Fairs, as they are called, in the year, for horse, cattle, Sheep, & Merchant goods, &c.



The first, called Stobbs fair, is upon the First Tuesday of July Old Style, and stands altogether in the Muir ; the Custom of this, as does that of the third & fourth fairs, belong to the Town's Common Good, and are at the Expense of a guard to preserve the peace in the Market.

The Second Fair is on the 26th day of August, New Style, and stands both in the Town & Muir. The custom of this fair belongs to the Duke of Douglas, who keeps a guard to preserve the peace ; these meet at Dudhop where they are accoutred and receive their pay. There is some borrow-lands in the Toun that pay a very small few to him, and, befor the year 1745, these with the Tennents, rode thro the Town in State to the Muir, which was called riding the Fair, but this is now done away, but the Tennants assemble at the house of Dudhop and ride up the hill to it.

The third Fair is upon the 19th day of September and Stands in the Town and Muir.

The fourth Fair is upon the last day of October and Stands only in the Muir.

This Town is also accommodated by Two sett of Water Engines for Extinguishing of Fires when they break out in the place. This is a conveniency we do not wish to find much use for.

### CHURCHES & MEETINGS.

Here are four Churches of the Establishment, Two of which are as yet Erections, the other two serving as Chapels of Ease, but the preachers of Each have handsome Salleries, and the three Ministers who Serve the other cures have Each £105 Sterling, only the Parson will have about £20 or £25 Sterling more.

The Ministers that serve the cures of the Old and New Churches and have the

Town divided to them in Parishes are ....Mr Robert Small.

Dr. Jas Blanchall.

Mr Jon Snodgrass.

The Minister of the Cross Church is ....Mr Jas Thomson.

The Minr of St. Andrew's Church is ... Mr Thos Raitt.

Those of the Qwalified or English  
Episcopal persuassion have Chaneting  
house, Viz : St. Andrews Chapel the  
Minist of which is ....Mr Tomlinson.

The Nonjurors, which are likewise  
Episcopals, have also their Chapel or  
Meeting house their Minister is ....Mr Jas Raitt.

The Glassites, so called from Mr John  
Glas, late Minister of Tealing, who was  
deposed for his different Sentiments in  
Religion, and who gathered a considerable  
Congregation there and has Spread thro'  
Britain, but whose greatest Number is  
in this place. Here he raised his first  
congregation, here he lived, & here he  
died ; the preachers or Elders are ....Messrs Robt Ferrior.

Wm Morison.

Wm Lyon.

Da : Read.

The Burgher Seceeders have a  
Church here, their Minister is ....Mr Balintaine.

The Antiburgher Seceeders have also  
a Church here the Minister of which is ....Mr Barlass.

Another Congregation of people here  
that are distinguished by no appellation  
as yet but only from the name of their  
Minister who Separated from the Anti-  
burgher Seceeders when they imposed  
the renewal of the Covenants on their  
Members his Name is ....Mr Andw Scott.

The Methodists have also a considerable Society here and a  
preaching house ; their first Settlement there was in the year 1764.

There is a Society of Baptists or Anabaptists as they are commonly called, but they have no preacher neither keep open Door.

There is also a Congregation of Papists or those of the Church of Rome who have a priest Mr \_\_\_\_\_ but keep not open door these not having tolleration, though they are winked at.

Here is the Seat of the Presbytrety consisting of the following Parishes, Viz :

Dundee Old & New Church	....	Mr Robt Small.
		Dr. Jas Blanchall.
		Mr John Snodgrass.
Mains ....	....	Mr John Gibson.
Strathmartine	....	Mr Strauchan.
Murroes	....	Mr Imlock.
Tealing	....	Mr John Gellatly.
Forgan	....	Mr Geo Lyon.
Kinnaird	....	Mr Jas Mill.
Abernyte	....	Mr Addison.
Monifieth	....	Mr Jas Henderson.
Monikie	....	Mr Millikon.
Lundie & Foulis	....	Mr Andw Hallay.
Auchterhouse	....	Mr Scot.
Inchture	....	Mr Millar.
Liff & Benvie	....	Mr Jon Playfair.

### PUBLICK BUILDINGS.

The Tolbooth or Toun house is a Stately and Elegant building of Modern taste, said by many Travelers to be the Grandest of its kind in Britain if not in Europe. It was founded in the year 1730 and finished in 1732. It Stands in the High Street upon the South side of it and where the old Tolbooth also stood. In the Front of the Building is Seven large Arches within which is a plesant walk the whole length

of the Building, wherein Gentlemen take their pleasure & may do business in the foulest weather without receiving any rain. It has Sellars below ground which enter by the back of the Building, and in the Center below ground is the thief's hole, a place horrible & small, where only the most Notorious Criminals are put. Above the Sellars are Shops ; these on the East side of the gate are the Bank & Post Offices. The Shops on the West are set to Merchants, &c. In the midst is the Entrance to the building, being a very large arched gate of fine hewn stone. The Second Storie has seven very large windows to the front, and as many on the Back side of it, each of these in the front are above an arch, and above Each of these Windows both on the front and back side of the buildings and gavels is a round window for another Storie, yet there is not another Storie but one at Each End, the great Halls taking in both Stories in their height, But the Centre betwixt these halls is Arched in the roof from Bottom to the top, And the Second Storie of the Lofting is divided into six Vaulted rooms, four of which serve for Prisons for debts, &c., and have each of them Chimnies & grates ; the fifth is that which is called the Iron house, where the Notorious Offenders are put upon Irons ; and the Sixth serves for a Court to the rest. Each of these prisons has a very strong Wooden door upon them, and the Utter room or Court, besides it wooden door, has a Very Strong Iron door, to Secure the whole. Above these prisons is another Storie having windows of the same form with those of the prisons. And betwixt the windows in the front is the arms of the Town finished in the Most Curious and Nicest manner. This Storie Serves for a Store house, &c. And still higher in the very midst of the Building is the Ballhouse, which goes above thereof, it is four Square with an Arched window upon each side. Above this it is still Square but narrower, and has a dial plate upon Each side, that towards the front has a



Minute hand upon it besides the other or hour hand, And there is a Stone Vase upon Each corner above the plates. The Bells are hung in the foot of the Spire, which has Eight arches, and above this rises still higher and lessens gradually till it be pretty small at the top, in which is fixed a large Iron Bolt, at the foot of which is a large Cross ball with a Brass Vain, a brass ball upon the top of the Spire, or Iron Bolt. The Spire itself is a piece of neat work, all of hewen Stone, with Eight sides, and has small round holes like windows in them. The Stair that goes up to the Second and other Stories is very broad, and goes winding up from the foot to the fourth Storie, the Steps of it at the Narrow end are Supported by a large hollow pillar of ashlar work from bottom to the top. They enter the Seecond Storrie by a large open Court. Streight forward is the Court Room, Separated from this only by a high rail. This is the place for the Common Courts. It has a Table for the Clerks and Seats for the Judges and others. Besides these there are also four rooms, three of which belong to the Town Clerks and serve for Writing Chambers. The fourth is the Record Room where all the records are kept belonging to the Town. The Eastmost room of this Storie is the Gild-hall, a Stately Oblong Square of Two Stories high, finely finished and painted within, with a Curious Chimney piece. The West room is of the same bigness but still better finished, and is the Hall for the Free Masons of St. David's Lodge. In this are hung three Elegant Chrystal Lustress, with a great Variety of Ornaments beyond discription, the largest of which holds sixteen candles, & the other two twelve each. They are the present of Dr. Geo : Paterson, a Native of this place, who returned this present year 1775 strgm from the East indies with a large fortune. They cost £150 Strlg. Both these halls are well worth the Viewing. The front of the building is adorned at the top with Seven

Stone Vases, one at Each corner, two on each corner of the Middle part of the building, and one upon the top of the raised front. The whole of the front is a piece of fine Ashlar Work from Bottom to top. Upon the Morning of the 27th day of March 1771 this Noble fabrick was set on fire, whether by accident or design was never found out. It had been long begun befor it was observed, and burned with such incredible violence, notwithstanding of the Water Engine being well managed and all methods taken to Quench it that was possible, so that befor it could be got out it Burned down the Coach & Clock house, Bells and bell house, all the wooden work within the Spire and that also of the Middle of the roof, and threatened the destruction of the whole Edifice. But the Whole was repaired in six Months after, to greater perfection than before. The charge of the reparation was £411. 16s. 4½d. Sterling.

The Hospital is a pretty old building though somewhat modern like in appearance, and though it be a Strong & a good building is rather convenient than Elegant, with two wings in the front, which come to the Street, and a Staircase on the outside in the front of the body of the house which goes up by a Winding Stair. Upon the Top of it is a Bellhous, little & neat, covered with Lead, in which hangs a Bell and upon the top of all an Iron Bolt or Spindle with a Brass cock at the top. The Eastmost End of the lower Storie is the Chapel, with a Neat little pulpit in it, and a Small fine room in the Wing just off from the Chapel for a library. In the West end is the Kitchen of the house, and a room likewise goes from it; and Sellars besides, these all in the lower Storie. The East half of the Second Storie Serves for the Chaplin's house. It has a large gallerie with a kitchen, a large Dining room, and a Bed room, Clossets, &c., and is the Dwelling of Mr James Thomson, Minister of the Cross Church, who has also the garden belonging to the house, as also the

use of the whole lower Storie; the other half of the Second Storie, with all the Third Storie is granneries for Corn. It was originally built for the benefite of Decayed Burgh-essess of the Town, which had food, cloathing, and all other things necessary provided for them, with a Chaplain that gave them worship morning and Evening, and publick worship was performed upon the Sabbath Evening for which he had a competent Sallerie, and a Neat room for himself. They had also Nursses and Servants necessary for such an house, with a cook. But for these many years bygone it has been thought much more proper to employ its revenues as is mentioned before among the Articles of Charities. About 22 or 23 years agoe the building was converted into a Charity work-house, wherein the street beggars and such others that inclined were put and all New Cloathed, had Victuals, Bedding, & every necessary they needed provided for them, those that could work were employed at some work or other such as they could and were able to do, for to help to maintain them; And those that could not work by weakness, &c., it was not required of them. They had also a Teacher or Schoolmaster for teaching the young, who Served also for a Chapline, and had a Nurse with servants for them, and had overseers over them by appointment of the Directors. But this scheme, how ever Laudable & praiseworthy, though carried into Execution was obliged to be dropt again for want of proper Encouragment from the publick. It was afterwards used as a prison in which a Number of French prisoners were kept who were taken in the last War, untill they were removed from this place. It was all repaired within after this at a great Expence. The Chapel of it at this time Serves Mr Andrew Scott and his congregation for a Church, and pays a yearly rent for the same.

The Churches and Steeple which stand in the Church are the same without all doubt that were built by Earl David, of

Huntingdon in performance of his Vow as has been before related. It was built in the form of a Cross, and the great Tower or Steeple was built at the West end of the Cross and had walks or rather a Bastion upon the Top of the Walls of the West end of the Cross, if they were not round the whole building, for it is not unlike that they might be so much destroyed by the fire when Edward Longshanks, King of England burnt them, that it might be thought necessary to take this off the top of the Walls when they put on the New roof and repaired the three parts of the Cross which is yet Standing. They came out upon these Walks by two doors in the Steeple which are Still to be seen at this day. It appears that the West end of the Cross which joined the Steeple had been so destroyed that it could not again be repaired, and for that reason taken down altogether; part of the Stones of it were employed in building the aisle or additional part that is upon the West side of the New & Cross Churches, which Trouble and Expence might have been Saved, they being of no great Service. And the rest of its Stones is thought to have been those wherewith the Mid peir, &c., of our Harbour is built. All the Images which Stood in the Niches in the Walls were destroyed. About 80 years ago a Well-finished image of the Virgin Mary and the Child Jesus was digged up in the Harbour. What became of it I cannot tell, but no doubt many more of these images might be found (as they are said to have been thrown into the Water) if they were worth the pains of Seeking after; nothing of this part of the building is to be seen now but a small part of the wall which still hangs at the Steeple; the three parts of the Cross yet standing Serve for as many Churches and I shall now give some description of these. And first the East end of it now called the Old Church. The roof of this Church is Supported by two rowes of pillars; on the South side stands the pulpit facing the North; it is an Exceeding fine neat piece of



ornamented Workmanship with a pirimidical head with very Elegant carvings upon it, as is likewise upon the body and back of the Pulpit itself ; the Pulpit is covered with fine Green Cloath with long Silk fringes, and the Cloath fastned on with Brass nails and has a green Velvet Cushion before the Minister for his Bible to lye upon, with a large Green knob at the two utmost corners thereof, with Long Silk Tassels ; and the presenttors Seat or Letteron is also neatly covered with green, and likewise fringed, the pulpit foot, as it is called, where the people go to when they get the Children Baptized, adjoins to the body of the Pulpit on each side and goes round the back of the pillar of Stone that the pulpit stands upon and is neatly railed round with small turned wainscot Pillars. There is also upon the Stone Wall over against the Minister a fine Movement to let him know the hours. There is galleries all round this Church excepting Two of the arches. The forseat of these galleries are all covered with cloath fastned on with brass Nails and fringed. The Magistrates' Seat is in the East gallery and goes betwixt the two. In most walls of the Church the Provost's Seat is in the Midst of it and projects a little farther forward than the rest and has the Town's Arms cut out upon the forside thereof. A fine figured carpet, which goes from one end of the seat to the other, hangs over the foreseat to a great depth. The Provost has a Velvet cushion befor him ; all the rest of the Seats for the Council are covered with fine green cloth put on with brass nails and have soft cushions to their Seats. The Provost & Baillies have fine Quarto Bibles for their use, which are always kept in the kirk, and Serve them always that are in office. Their Officers or Sergeants sit behind them. The Magistrates have Three very grand hearsses, which hang befor them, that in the midst, which is before the Provost, holds 24 candles, & the other two hold 12 candles each, and the Corporation that have Seats in the

Church have all of them hearsses which serve to light the Church in the evening of the Winter Sacrament Sabbath night, and are an Ornament to the Church. It is iluminated with 46 or 48 windows, many of which are very large. It is most conveniently seated below, and has a gallery above the Bonnetmakers' seat in the West end. The following are the Corporations who have their Seats in this Church, Viz :

Sailors	Fleshers	Sclaters	Coupars
Maltmen	Dyers	Walkers	Masons
Bakers	Wrights	Weavers	Boatmen
Smiths	Glovers	Bonnetmakers	Carpenters
Taylors			

The gallarys and Seats of this Church were so old and out of repair that some years agoe it was found Necessary to take the whole of them down ; and accordingly it was new lofted & Seated to greater perfection than before.

The South end of the Cross is also very large and has three arches which open into an Additional part of the building, which makes that part of the Church very wide. It has a Gallarie all around excepting the East side ; the for-seats of these Gallaries like those of the Old Church are covered with fine green cloath & fringed, put on with Brass nails, and makes it look well. The Seat belonging to the Gildrie faces the pulpit, and is in the gallery. The pulpit Stands upon the East wall of the Church though not such an one as that in the Old Church, yet is it a piece of good work, both decent and Neat, and has a very large window on Each side of it. The pulpit & Seat for the presentor are covered with green, as that in the Old, and has a Seat for those that have children to be Baptised to sit in. Here the Masters and Schollars of the Grammer School have their Seat. The Church is Il-luminated with about Twenty-six windows, and the gallery is Supported by about the like number of pillars, made of Wainscot

all Turned, the Following Business have also their Seats in this Church, Viz :

Bakers	Wrights	Glovers
Smiths	Taylors	Maltmen
Shoemakers	Weavers	Sailours
Fleshers.		

There is also a high Gallery in the northend of this Church. The Ministers belonging to the Town & some others are Interred here. This Church was all new repaired about Ten years ago.

And the Cross Church, being the North end of the Cross, was all newly finished within about Sixteen years ago, When the other Churches were found insufficient to contain the number of people that came to them, but was after that when they were Ordering the New Church Enlarged by an arch from the New Church. This Church has also two arches which open into an additional part of the building upon the Westside thereof, like that of the New Church, which might in both have been very well Spared, as the Churches are fully big without them, and would be far Easier for the Ministers to preach in. The Pulpit Stand on the West Wall is very Neat with a raised head, like that of the Old ; it and the presentors Seat are covered with green cloth & fringed like those of the other Churches. It is all lofted round excepting part of the West Side, and is very conveniently Seated both below and above. It has a fine Gilded roof with grand cornice, &c., and all the gallerys are Gilded below in this Church as they are also in all the rest. It is Illuminated by about Twenty-two windows, and the gallery is Supported by about the like number of Turned Pillars like those of the Church. There is also ane high gallerie in the South end of this Church. The Windows of all these Churches have the Glass in Wood, not in lead as of Old times, in the manner of Sash windows, and have broads upon the out side to Shut upon them when there is no Worship in them.

Besides these Churches there is in the same building a Session house with Chimney in it where the Ministers and Elders meet to Transact the Affairs of the Church, and where the Presbytry Assemble commonly every first Wednesday of the Month, and in it is recorded the Names of those that have been benefactors to the poor, &c. There is the Library room with a chimney in it, where the Ministers meet befor they go up to the pulpit and put on their gowns. In it is also the Library of books belonging to the Church lodged in presses made for the purpose.

There is also a prison above the Session house, and another above the Smiths' Seat in the Old Church, where Church offenders had been confined when Popery & Ecclesiastical Tyranny prevailed in the land. The Steeple or Tower belonging to these Churches is a most Stupendous building, All of fine Ashlar Work, both within & without, and, Notwithstanding of its great age, is nothing Weakened, and both it and the Churches, if no uncommon Disaster happen to them, may Stand to the end of time. It is four Square and the Stair goes up a neat Staircase winding from Bottom to top. In the North corner the top of the Staircase terminates in a Small point, Wherein is fixed a large Iron Bolt Whereon is a large Vane of Copper, and a large Globe of the same Metal upon the top of it. It has Two Bastions which goe round the building, of curious Workmanship, the one above half way up & the other Near to the top. The house at the top of all is covered with Selate and has a Chimney in it. It has no divisions but is all in one room, which is Twenty-five foot Square within the walls thereof, has one door & fourteen windows in it. The Walls are very thick, neat, and Stronge; on the eastside at the top is a large Antient Staff fixt whereon the Toun's flag is displayed upon the King's birthday or any other day of joviality. It is about nine yards in length and 22 Inches in circumference. It has five Stories,



the first of which is betwixt fourty & fifty foot high, having a Stone roof of curious Workmanship, with a large round oppen in the Midst for drawing up the Bells thro', and 4 small round holes for the Bell-towes or ropes to come through.

The Third Stair is the Bell-house where hang two very large Bells, the Smallest of which is Knelled at ten o'clock each night, also it rings the first & Second bells to divine worship when the Presbytery or a full meeting of the Kirk Session is to convene, and when the people is called to Examination, and is rung, as Well as the Other, for divine worship. The Steeple is made for 4 Bells, though there be only two in it. The fourth Storie is the Clock house and has two dial plates, one upon the East side and the other upon the West. The fifth is the top Storie of which I spoke of before. This building is said to be of the same height with the Monument of London. The East South & West corners have each a little square pillar, as it were, closs to the building, which go within half way or rather further to the Lower most Bastion, and rises Small to the top. On Each of these pillars and upon many parts in the walls of these Churches on the Outside are niches wherein were placed the Images of the Saints before the Reformation. The main gate to the Steeple was upon the West side, above which is a Window, most curious, but since the destruction of the Westend of the Cross or West Church the Entry to it is on the East side. All the Windows are curiously cut out. The publick English School & the Publick writing School are also in this Church yard adjoining to the Wall of the New Church. I call these the publick Schools because the Masters or teachers have good Salleries allowed them from the Town.

Notwithstanding these Churches are conveniently Seated and contain very many, yet were they found insufficient to contain so many as would have come to divine Service ; therefore it was found necessary to build another and accordingly

the Ministers and Session with the Nine Trades set about Subscriptions for building of one to accomodate those that wanted Seats, and pitched upon a yard on the North side of the Cowgate to build it in. And so about the beginning of May, 1772, the foundation of the Church and Steeple was laid, And upon the 4th day of June, being his Majesty's Birthday, Dr. James Blinchall one of the Ministers of the place, attended by the Conveener of the Nine Trades upon their head, and the Deacon of Each Corporation upon the head of the same, and behind him the Standert or Collers belonging to it, and a number of the Members belonging thereto behind them, the Standert born by the Box-master of the Corporation ; as also the Masons in their grand order in all their formalities as usual upon St John's day, accompanied by a Band of Musick, in Whole making a very grand apprance. In their procession they came from the Church-yard past the Cross & East the Murray gate Street unto the place of building in the Cowgate Where Dr, James Blinchall laid the Brass plate with the founders Names, &c., thereon, and delivered an Elegant Oration upon the Occasion, Shewing the Necessity of undertaking Such a Work, the Unspeakable benefit it would be to many who were in a Manner denyed the Ordinances by want of room & Seats in the other churches, the honour & Orniment it would be to the place, and the general good it would be to others in after ages. And they returned in the same order they come to the house of Thomas Morgan, Vintner at the Church yard, where a Suitable Entertainment was prepared for them ; the whole conducted with the utmost regularity & decorum. Accordingly the work was carried on with Spirit and was finished in the year 1774 to the honour of all the concerns.

This Church is 111 feet in length, 58 feet in Breadth. Facing the Cowgate Street there is two large arched gates. In the front wall betwixt these is two very large Venitian Windows, all of Neat hewen Stone, and the pillars betwixt the larger &

lesser parts of these Windows have fine heads of curious workmanship ; and in the Very center, in the part near to the top. is a round Marble plate Edged round wt a curious cutt Stone Mullor or frame whereon is the following Motto :—

*D. O. M. A,  
Pastores Presbytri  
Artifices  
Populusque, Taodunensis.  
A. Æ. C. 1772.*

*[Under the auspices of God, the best and greatest, We, the Presbyterian Ministers, the Incorporations, and the Citizens of Dundee have erected this Church, in the Year of Christ, 1772.]*

Besides the Venitian windows there are other Windows in the front. In the East end of the Church is a very large window of uncommon figure; it is in Whole Illuminated by many Windows and is perhaps as great a lamp of Light as is to be seen any where, nothing being near to Interrupt the light without, And nothing in the inside to intercept the light so that the people can not complain for want of it in any corner. The seats both below & in the Gallerys are so well set that not one person but may sit at his own Ease, and not only hear but see the Minister. The Doors & Windows are all arched in the top which Serves greatly to the Strengthening of the buildings. It is covered with fine Blue Sclate, which makes a beautifull roof. The pulpit of this Church Stands between the two Venitian windows. Upon the forewall it is neatly painted & gilded on many places, with an head after the manner of the Old Church, and is covered with Green Velvet with Silk fringes, and really makes a grand appearance. The Venitian Window on Each side of it has fine crimson hangings which they can draw at their pleasure. It has a large Gallery round the back side, & the two ends of it. The foreseat is painted in the front and covered where they lay the Bibles, with green cloath fastned with Brass nails, and in the very midst of the foreseat the Conveener & Nine deacons have

a Seat just befor the Conveener. In the foreside of the loft is a Movement just over against the Minister to let him know the hours. It is neatly Gilded in the roof with a fine Cornice round the walls below the Gilding, the whole finished in the inside to the greatest Satisfaction.

The Steeple Stands upon the West end of the Church. The two first Stories are lighted by windows of the same form as the common ones of the Church. The Windows above are of uncommon form for Variety. A little above the topstone of the gavel of the Clock-house, which has 2 large & Elegant dial-plates one on Each side ; and a good way above it is the Bell-house in the foot of the Spire which has three Excellent Musical Bells in it, the largest of which is the compliment of Mr Douglas of Douglas to the Steeple of St Andrews of Dundee, & weights about Eleven hundred weight ; the other Bells are lesser, and are the contributions of several gentlemen whose names are recorded upon them as Mr Douglas' is upon his. Above this is a fine Stone Spire of great height, which has a large Bell of Iron fastned in the top, upon which is a very large globe of copper gilded, and Serpent with lesser globs, all of the same Metal. Yow enter in to go up the Steeple by the church gallery. The first story of the Steeple serving for the West porch of the church. There is also a porch builded to the East end of it. The whole Building of church & Steeple do great honour to the Architect, Tradesmen employed, and Managers, and is a very great Ornament to the place.

The entrance into the Church-yard is by a Very large gate in the Midst, with a lesser on Each side of it, the door being made in fine figures, the door of the Midlemost being hung upon Pillars builded of fine hewen Stone, with large Stone Vases upon the top of them. They go up a Broad Gravel Walk to a flight of Steps as broad as the walk by which you assend to a gravel walk before the church. From one end of the building to the other this Walk is raised by a Dwarff Wall &



then filled up with Earth within it and the gravel laid above. The flight of Steps has a fine Stone reavil upon each hand, and upon each hand of the walk up from the gate of the Church-yard is a Wooden paling or rail Separating it from a fine green Spot. If the uniformity of the utter gate was compleated & the Iron rails put up, as is proposed, it will still look grander. Upon the church are 4 Vases, Viz : one on each corner of the front & one on the top of Each gavel, and Eight upon the Steeple.

### STREETS, WYNDs, &c.

First the High Street, which we shall reckon from the opening of the Murraygate and Seagate at the East end of the Shambles to the Thorterrow where the Overgate and Neithergate Streets open to the West. And in this place Stands the Shambles, Cross, Mealmarket, and Guard-house, all which we have before Spoken something of. If all these were taken down and the Street new paved, it would be one of the best Streets of any Toun in Britain. On the South side of it is the Town house, An Elegant building which we have also before Mentioned, and a Neat Stone fountain which always runs, Supplied by Water from the Lady-well. It has very many large neat and high Stone buildings in it and truly looks well, yet not uniform here, and in every other part of the Town the proprietor is at his liberty to build as high as he pleases, and allowed to put up his house in what form he pleases, only he cannot come farther forward then an Equality with the rest of the buildings. And by this means the Stranger is better Satisfied with diversity than uniformity. It has two ways leading down to that called the Shorehead. First, Tendals Wynd, which goes past the East end of the street called the Shorehead to the New or East pier. In it are Several good Buildings, though most of them are pretty old. The Seecond is called the Vault, and has an entrance to it both by the East & West ends of the Town house. Its former name was St Clement's Church-

yard, where an elegant Church which was dedicated to St Clement once stood as has been before observed. In it Stands the Grammar School, which has a Rector and three under-Masters who have each of them ane handsom Sallerie from the Town for their Encouragement. In this is most Stately build-ings, greatest part of them new. This Vault leads to the Shorehead.

The Street that reaches from Tendals Wynd at the East to the foot of Coutie's wynd to the West, in this is the Custom-house and Several other large houses both Old and New. A large open is on the South side of this Street, just a little West of the foot of the Vault where is the Fish-market. A good way south of it is the Bason, a large reservoir of Water with three Sluices which are drawn up when the Tide is growing and when full is let down again untill low water, when they are let out and the water runs away the Slack & filth that would otherways choke up the Harbour. On the East side of this bason is a Necessary house, built of Stone, in two apartments, one of which is always open for every one, the other is kept fast for such as are allowed keys to it. Streight South from it is the New, or East pier, which goes beyond the end of the East heads' openings in it. This is a fine Pier, and an Open betwixt it and the End of the East heads for Ships to come in. There is also an open between the East & West heads, and another Entrance by the West end of the West heads & the Craig. On the West side of the Fish market is the fine Pavement Walk which goes down to the Middle Pier, and Shaddowed with Trees on Each side, which makes it vastly agreeable. Betwixt the West side of the bason & the said Walk is a place where the Sailours boil their Tarr. At the foot of the Walk stands a Most Elegant Sun-dial, of curious workmanship. The pier goes a good way further south than it. It is a fine pier, and is supposed to have been builded by the Stones of the church as before mentioned. On

the West side of the said Walk is Docks for Wood, and a Street goes west from the side of the Walk as far as the foot of Couty's wynd on the South side of which they have now founded the new Flesh market where was formerly Docks for Wood. It shall be described afterwards. At the foot of the Walk and west of the Fish-market Stands the Shore-Well, a Stone fountain served from the Lady-well. West from the beforesaid Walk & facing the South is three Stately warehouses (*u*) for Merchant goods. The Middlemost is very large and is three Stories high, has three large gates in the front, that in the Midst being the biggest, and are all arched, and built up for a good way all hewn work. It is three Stories high, the first for Merchant goods and the other two are fine graneries for corn, of which great quantitys are Lodged in it. The warehouses on the East & West are much Smaller but of the same Strength, and have Each arched gates as well as the other. The Eastmost of these has no loft, though it be as high as that on the West. The Stair to goe up to the higher Stories of these warehouses goes up upon the back wall thereof, and they enter into these Two ways; the first is betwixt the Eastmost warehouse & the Midlemost, the Other enters by the West end of the Midle one & the West ware house, each of which has two very large & Strong pillars of hewn Stone, with a large Stone Ball upon the top of Each, and very Strong Wooden door of two leaves. These Warehouses are all covered with blue Sclate, and are Noble & Elegant of their kind. Betwixt these Warehouses & the West pier is the place where the Ships are builded. This pier is not held in so good repair as the Other two, there not being So much use made thereof. And further West is St. Nicolas' rock, at which is the common passage or ferry to cross over the Tay from this Town to Fife, and where all the passage boats Lye. And to the West of it is a pier called Baillie Hay's Peir.

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(*u*) Built in 1756 ye largest is compos'd of a Center 150 feet long & the Corners of all ye 3 are adorn'd wt rustick work.

Some years agoe the Tide when full came Near to the doors of the Earl's Inns. But now a pier is built from St. Nicolas rock which adjoins to the garden belonging to St. Andrews Chapel and takes in a large piece of ground, which is filling up fast, & makes fine docks for to keep Wood in. It is already fenced in on the Southside by a very high Stone Wall, with two very large gates, within which they have inclosed the greatest part of the ground whereupon St Nicolas Church & the Fort was built. Hardly any Vestiges of either of these buildings are to be seen. South from the foot of Couty's Wynd as they go to the passage, are Several Stately lands builded, where formerly the sea came in upon ; and west from the foot of Couty's Wynd is a good many Stately Lodgings, particularly that called the Earl's Inns a lodging built by one of the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford, who had their dwellings here for many Generations. A great part of it has been taken down and built again in a More Modern Taste, by Mr Andw. Laird, the present Proprietor of that Lodging & Gardens. A little further West is a Stately New built Warehouse built & belonging to Baillie Jas. Pitcairn, over against which is St Andrews Chapel belonging to the English Church, which is Qwalified to the present family. It is Neatly finished within, and has a gallery upon the North side & West end, in which is an Organ. Betwixt these houses and the Nethergate are fine gardens. Thus have I mentioned all that is Necessary about the harbour, &c. The piers & heads Spoken of before makes it so very Commodious & Safe for Vessels to lye in, in all weathers that no vessels received any damage in it.

The Murraygate, which is a fine Street begins at the East end of the Shambles or the High Street, and goes to the foot of the Wellgate & mouth of the Cowgate streets. This Street is Very broad, and the Street may be said to be almost new built from end to end, with Stately Stone buildings that make goodly Appearance. At the Entrance to the Narrow of this



Street on the South side, betwixt it and the Seagate, Stood a church dedicated to St Paul ; near to the place where it stood is that Closs named from it St Paul's Closs. There is also at the East end of this Street and which adjoined to the Port a Small publick Clock with one Bell & three dial plates, built by one John Davidson, a Baker in the Toun, at his own Charge, but the Toun gave him the bell. His having fallen into low circumstances before his death, the Corporation of Bakers got his Subject, & this among the rest, only the Clock was kept in repair by the Town and was both useful & ornamental ; but the lands near to it having been built higher than it, makes it little seen, and the Steeple of St Andrew's Church being so near to its neighbourhood, renders it Entirely useless now in the place where it stands. It has a Small Sclated Spire with a Neat Brass Cock upon the top of it. The Horse Wynd is on the South side of the broad of this Street, and leads down to the Seagate. In it are several good lands. The Broad part of this Street is vastly well, and it has a Stone fountain just as they enter to the narrow part of the Street, Supplied with water from the Lady well. A new Street is proposed to go Straight north from the side of this Street, a little east of the Narrow of the Street, the Entrance to which is thro' an Arch of Ten foot wide in that large New land built by David Raitt, and the rest of the Street is to be fourteen foot wide, and if the Scheme is carried into Execution it will be most convenient for the people in the Murray gate, and will itself be a healthfull airy Street. Up North & East from the Murray gate is the Wellgate Street. It is of an Equal breadth from End to end. It was for a long time full of Old houses, but many of them are now taken down and new buildings puting up in their place. Up from this Street is the Hilltown before Spoken of, very long and broad, has many good houses in it, and Excellent gardens. It is Steep and not paved, which makes it very dirty in fould weather ; however, to make amends for that,

it is vastly lightsome, having a fore view, it lying so high, and the Inhabitants have as much fresh air as if they were a Number of Miles in the Country.

The Cowgate Street goes East from the Murraygate. Just as you enter it is a Neat Stone fountain which Stands at the gavel Wall of the corner house, and is Supplied by water from the Lady Well. This Street was long disregarded, but is now beginning to make a good appearance, many good houses having been of late builded in it, and likely it will be fast builded & filled up with houses, it being a fine Wholesome and open Street. It was over the gate of this Street that Mr Wishart preached as is before mentioned. St Andrew's Church & Steeple stands upon the North side of this Street. A Wynd goes down from this Street to the Seagate called Fintry's Wynd. Almost over against St Andrew's Church is a New Street named St. Andrews Street, Twenty two foot wide. It goes from the Cowgate & Crosses the Seagate to the Sea side, and if a Pier was builded at the south end of this Street, as is proposed, to Load & Unload Vessels at, it would be of great benefit to the Inhabitants of the East end of the Town.

The Seagate is a very long Street, &, like some of the other parts of the Town, has been little regarded, but now is like to make a good figure. It was the first Inhabited of the Town, and had a Cross, Tolbooth, & Weyhouse in it, as we have before observed. In this Street stands the Sugar house a large Building of three Stories high, with a good warehouse and other office houses, belonging to Messrs Crichton, Strachan and Company, Stands in it. The Congregational or Glassite Meeting house and the Nonjuror Meeting-House Stands also in this Street, both of which are Seated below & have gallerys. At the Top of this Street Stood the Castle, and now upon the very top of the hill is a Stately house belonging to Dr John Willison, Physician, which makes a goodly apperance, and is the highest dwelling house in the

Town. East from this is the place called the Burnhead where was the Mill, The houses belonging to Mr James Yeamon of Auchenneck. . . . Hunter of Burnside, Conveener, Willm Skirling of Pandreich, Wm Douglass of Brigton, & Mr David Sandiman, Merchant, have Courts before them and make a good appearance.

Before we enter the Overgate is a large group of buildings named the Luckenbooths, which face four ways, most of which houses are New ; but if these had been removed it would have been a very great addition to the beauty of the Street, and perhaps few in Britain could then have compared with it. Here is the Thorter Row which goes past the west side of these buildings betwixt the Overgate & Neithergate, in Which is the Kirk wynd, leading to a large Square piece of ground Wherein the Churches & Steeple Stand, which we have before described. It Stands betwixt the East end of the Overgate & Neithergate Streets.

The Overgate is a very long Street, and differs very little in breadth from end to end. It has a stone fountain in it, which, like the rest, is Supplied with water from the Lady well. It Stands over against the foot of the Burrial Wynd, which goes Straight north from it to the Meadows and just beside the East Kirkstile of the Overgate. This Street has many good lands in it, and a good way to the West Kirkstile is the Antiburgher Church down a Closs on the South side of the Street, being a good large building, Seated below and has a Gallery on the North side & two ends of it. And near over against it, upon the North side of the Street, Stood the Wynd-mill upon a high hill, but now gone to ruin, and a dwelling house built over the Entrance to it. Upon the South side of this Street is the School wynd, which goes past the back of the Church yard to the Neithergate. In this Wynd Stands the Burgher Seeceder Kirk, a very neat house, and is well seated below and has a Gallary upon

the North side & on each end, and is slated on the roof, and the Walls plastered,—From the place where the Barrass Port Stood is the Sclate or Long Wynd which Port was the Barrass Port of the Nether gate and went to the Water side. In it are Now Several good New lands.

The Neithergate, which begins at the West end of the High Street, or foot of the Thorter Row, is very long and very wide for a considerable part of it, but then it opens to a great breadth, until you come to the place where the Barrass Port Stood, and then it is somewhat Narrower and goes that way to the Port at the West end of the Hospital. In this Street are many fine Lodgings down Closses on the South side, where many of the Gentry choice to live retired ; but if they were open to the Streets Would be an ornament to it. The house belonging to Robert Fletcher Esqr of Balinshow, which Stood a great way off from the Street, has a fine open court before. It is a great ornament to this Street. There are many good lands which Stand open to the Street besides those that are hidden. And we also observed that the Hospital Stands in the West end of it.

I shall here observe that the Tolbooth Bell Strikes Quarters, Viz : four Strokes at the quarter, Eight at the half-hour, Twelve at the third quarter, and Sixteen at the hour. The Bell is rung at Six of the Morning & Eight o'clock in the Evening.

St Andrews Steeple Bells Strike quarters Viz : Two at the quarter, Four at the half-hour, Six at the third quarter, and Eight at the hour. The Bell of it is rung at Six o'clock in the Morning & Nine o'clock in the Evening, and the little bell of the Old Steeple is knelled at Ten o'clock at night.

The First and Seecond Bells upon Sabbath are rung with the Smaller Bell of all the three Clocks, but the Whole bells are rung at the Third Bell when Divine worship goes in.



## THE GENERAL ACCOUNT FROM GEOGRAPHERS.

Dundee, which the Antients call Aleetum, is a pretty Town and Royal Burgh in a very pleasant plain, is the Seat of a Presbytery containing Seventeen parishes, is the best Town in the Shire, and Inferior to few Towns in Scotland in Strength, Situation, & Commerce. It has been famous on many accounts in the History of Scotland, when the Chief of the family of Scrymsours, to whom it Antiently gave title of Earl and dignity of Constable, and whose Seat was at Dudhop, a Noble Old palace near this Town, Was Hereditary Standart-bearer to the Kings of Scotland. It afterwards gave title of Viscount to James [John] Graham of Claverhouse, who was killed at the Battle of Killicrankie in 1689, and at that Lord's Death both the Constabulary & Estate were given to the Duke of Douglas who, as Marquis and Earl of Angus, enjoys great Superioritys in this Country. It was attacked by the Duke [Marquis] of Montrose in the Civil Wars, and made a Noble Defence against him. It was afterwards Fortified, yet General Monk took it by Storm, though defended by 11,000 Soldiers. Besides Inhabitants he put all that he found in arms to the sword, and carried off a great Booty, it being then the richest Town in Scotland, because the Neighbourhood had sent their best Effects thither for Security; and there were then Sixty sail of Ships in the Harbour, which also yielded. This place was possessed by the rebels in 1715 and the Pretender was brought into it with all the pomp his followers could contrive; but he made so mean a figure in Comparison of the beautifull & Heroick character with which he had been Set off, that the people heartily despised him, so that he appeared but little abroad. The Inhabitants who have a Trade with foreigners are generally rich, and for Such as have fallen to decay there is a large Handsome Hospital on the West side of the Town, with gardens that run down to the river, near which

is a good house and garden, where the Pretender, while he Stayed here, kept his Court.

The Town, which is two miles in Compass, is better built than Most in Scotland, Its Market place, from whence the city runs in four large fine Streets Inhabited by many Merchants, is almost as Spacious as that at Nottingham, being the largest and finest in Scotland except that at Aberdeen ; and is adorned with a Townhouse of free Stone, which is Spacious and convenient, but so old that it is not reckoned amongst the ornaments of the city. There is a great Church here, formerly Collegiate, which is an Exact Cross, larger than that of St Giles at Edinburgh, And a high Square building which is a great ornament to the city ; the West end was beat down by Cromwell's army (here the Author falls into a Vulgar Mistake for he Should have said Edward the 1st of England) and the Other three parts are divided into three Separate Churches. The Steeple is a fine Tower like to that at Wrexham in Wales, and higher than that of the Brill in Holland. The Church yard is without the Town and adorned with fine Monuments round the Walls, like the Grayfriars at Edinburgh. There are one or two meetings here for the Episcopalians.

There are three Entrances into the Harbour, which stands two or three leagues within the mouth of Tay, has two or three peirs, and is capable of an Hundred Sail of Ships. From the Harbour up to the Town there's a pleasant Walk paved with flagstones and shaddowed with Rowes of trees on each side, which serves for an Exchange to the Merchants & Masters of Ships ; and on one Side are large Storehouses for goods, and Granaries for corn. The River itself is a good Harbour, with safe riding, good ground, and deep Water. The Town is populous and one of the gayest of Scotland, the houses are Well built and Chiefly of Stone, very Beautifull and Ornamental, and this, together with its fine Situation and

Splendid living, has procured it the name of Bonny Dundee, Though 'tis one of the best ports for Trade, yet it has a considerable inland business also, Especially for corn & linen cloath, which makes the Country round both rich & populous, it being maintained by the great quantity of those goods which the Merchants of Dundee buy up for exportation. It Ships off particularly large quantities of corn brought from the country behind, called the Carse of Gowry, as also from the vale of Strathmore, for London & Amsterdam. As the Toun is full of Trade the port is full of Ships of which here are often almost as many as at Leith. In order to repair the Harbour and to rebuild the Tolbooth and publick Gaol, which were so much decayed that they were obliged to pull them down, and to pave the Streets of the Town, and discharge its debts, as well as to provide Schoolmasters for its Children, an Act was passed in 1731 for continuing the duties imposed by a former Act, then near expired, of two pennies Scots upon every pint of Ale & Beer sold within the Town, and its priviledges for twnty five years longer.

The above Description of this Town was given between forty and fifty years ago. In that time it has, I dare to say, doubled the number of its Inhabitants, and the one half of the Town New builded, far more Elegantly, besides the Buildings around it, the Tolbooth & Warehouses &c., being also built since that time, and if it had Such a character in those days it deserves it much more now, with all the advantages it has. As for its Trade & Commerce, both Foreign & Domestick, it is much more than Doubled.

This city was one of the four head Pilgrimages in this Kingdom in the days of Popery at which the Romish devotees paid their devotions. Scoon, Paisley, & Melrose were the Other three.

This City Lyes in Latitude  $56^{\circ} 27' 36''$  N.

Longitude  $2^{\circ} 58' 9''$  E.

## AN EPIGRAM ON THE TOWN OF DUNDEE

by Dr Arthur Johnston, Physician.

Dundee is

An antient Toun to which Tay's entrie do,  
 welcome obedience, and Subjecton Shew,  
 The bones of conquer'd & Slain Danes are found  
 here Scattered, ill-burried in the ground,  
 When Genoa the views, it doth despise  
 its Marbles, nor doth barbarous Egypt prize  
 Her Pyramids, and Gargara doth deem,  
 its harvests to deserve but small Esteem,  
 The Leyburne land thinks not her Vessel fair  
 when as she them doth with thy Ships compare ;  
 Venice herself in Poverty thinks lost,  
 and Cnidus of her fishes dare not boast  
 The Spartan youth to equal thine doth fail,  
 Rome's Senators, unto thy Councils Vail,  
 He as an artless fool should branded bee  
 who from Tay gulph did beg a name to thee,  
 Since thou by more then human art art fram'd  
 Don-Dei the gift of God thou should be nam'd.

Where the calm south with gentle murmur reigns,  
 Tay with the sea his peacefull current joins ;  
 To Trading ships an Easy port is Shewen  
 That makes the riches of the World its oun ;  
 Oft have their hapless sons been forc'd to bear  
 The dismal thunder of repeated war,  
 Yet unsubdued their Noble souls appear ;  
 Restored religion hath advanc'd her height,  
 And spread thro' distant parts the Sacred Light ;  
 Alectum once t'was nam'd but when you've View'd,  
 The joys and comforts by Kind heaven bestow'd,  
 You'll see why it was call'd a Gift of God,  
 But this Boethius honour of this Toun,  
 And of thy Country makes its beauty known.—*Dr Johnston.*

## A POEM ON THE TOUN OF DUNDEE

Near where the Tay joins with the Ocean wide,  
 Dundee's fair harbour Stands on its Northside,  
 Where Ships of burthen Safely can repose  
 While billows rise and Loudest tempest blows.

The antient City fam'd for arms & arts,  
 Parent of many that have shewn their parts,  
 Nothing inferior to the World abroad,  
 Such to this City is the Gift of God.

Dundee is peopled with a prudent race,  
 Of Wealthy Traders that enrich the place,  
 To Strangers kind, and hospitably good,



With manly Virtues almost all endued

Where antient buildings were by time defac'd  
More Spacious new ones in their room are plac'd  
An antient Steeple rears its head on high  
O'er-looks the Town and penetrates the Sky,  
Strangers Admire when it afar they Spy.  
A new Toun house much like a palace fair  
None of its kind can with it once Compare ;  
Then care and Prudence did of Old provide  
An Hospital for those that are decayed ;  
Two (v) antient Churches, decently Decor'd,  
With all Utencials Necessary well Stor'd

Accomodations they have many now,  
Which their Ancestors ne'er so much as knew  
The Waterworks that turneth as they please  
To quench with speed the flames' devouring blaze ;  
Lamps in the Street that give a Splendid light,  
Whereby we walk safe in the darkest night ;  
An antient spring whose Streams long usless Stray'd,  
In leaden Conduits are all conveyed,  
From Street, to Street, the City's Multitude  
By them Supplied with water fresh and good.

But antient things, commodious & great,  
Buildings and Wealth, these ne'er Secure the State ;  
Where's Babel, Troy, and fam'd Jerusalem ?  
There's scarce a Vestige to be seen of them,  
For pride and Lust, and Wretch'd idolatry,  
Bloodshed, and rapine, and proud Tyranny,  
Long since have made them in oblivion lye.

But to Dundee's fam'd citizens have been  
Thro' ages past for Virtuous actions keen ;  
Their fervent Zeal for pure religion Shin'd,  
And left the rest of Scotland far behind,  
And with the work of reformation join'd

Here Virgin beauties with such Lustre shine  
That every charm about them seems divine ;

Here Virtuous Matrons, chastly fixt in love,  
That, to their Husbands, helps & Comforts prove

Here men of Learning, honour, and renown  
In every age have grac'd this antient town.

Hail Antient City, Citizens all hail !  
May ne'er your Grandeur, Wealth, & Honour fail !  
Thy Trade Still prosper both by Sea and land,  
Whate'er you wish be Still at your Command ;  
Let your religion flourish still in thee,  
Thy greatest glory since thou wast Dundee !

Thus have I wrot all I as yet find  
remarkable relating to the place.

Dundee 23d December 1775.

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(v) When the Author wrote the poem there were only two Churches of the Establishment, but now there are four.

## NUMBER 1st.

King James 6th after his assuming the reins of government chose for his favourites and companions Esmé Stewart, a native of France and nephew to the Earl of Lennox, whom he hastily advanced to high honours, and James Stewart, son to Lord Ochiltree. These two by their Ascendant over the King possessed uncontrolled power in the Kingdom, and exercised the Same most wantonly; which so irritated the Nobles that they could bear no longer with their insolence. Accordingly they came to a resolution to Seize the King's person in order to Separate him from those base minions, who minded nothing but how they might make themselves more and more acceptable to the King by gratifying him in all his ruling passions; disregarding the welfare of the realm, nay, injuring the publick so that they might please him. And accordingly they Seized the King's person at the Castle of Ruthven, as he was coming from Athole, where he had been indulging himself in his pastimes and pleasures with his beloved favourites, and at this unsuspected attack he was much affrighted, and complained heavily against Such treatment; but when he saw that these complaints & expostulations had no effect, he burst into tears. "No matter," said the Tutor of Glamis, "better Children weep then bearded men." They then dismissed such of his followers as they could not have confidence in, and treated His Majesty with great respect, guarding his person with great care, notwithstanding of which he escaped out of their hands, and united himself again to the company of his former companions, restoring them to their former power in the kingdom, Which made the Nobles that had associated themselves against them to fly, knowing that if they should trust themselves openly in the Kingdom they would fall victims to the wrath & vengeance of Arran and others the King's Leaders. The Earl of Gowry was the only person who Submitted to the King and accepted of a Pardon, but he

soon after repented thereof, having lost the esteem of the one party, without gaining the confidence of the other ; for they, thinking it not safe for them that he should abide in the kingdom, ordered him to remove to France. But while he was waiting at Dundee for an opportunity to transport himself, he received intelligence that the Earls of Angus and Marr and the Tutor of Glamis, had laid a Scheme to Surprize Stirling. He delayed time, intending to have joined them, but his lingering so long in Dundee without any apparent reason for his doing so, awakened the Suspicion of the Court, which proved fatal to him ; for ere he was aware of any such thing Colonel Willm Stewart Surrounded the house of Mr Drummond, Merchant there, where he then Lodged, with a body of Soldiers, and in spite of all the resistance that was made, took him prisoner. The account of this reached the ears of the Earls Angus &c and dispirited them, and filled them with Suspicion that as he had formerly deserted them that he had now betrayed them, and they, not having Strength Sufficent to withstand their Enemys, were obliged to fly into England for their oun Safety. A jury of Peers, after a very informal trial, brought in the Earl of Gowry guilty of Treason ; and having condemned him, he was publickly beheaded at Stirling.

The above is what is commonly called the Raid of Ruthven.

## NUMBER 2.

King James 5th, in the year 1535, confined the Laird  
 1535. of Johnston & Mark Ker to Dundee for Joining with  
 Walter Scot of Balcleugh, Lord Hume, and Fairnhurst who had committed some disorders on the borders while he was in the Islands, reducing them to obedience. Scot was imprissoned in the Castle of Edinr, Lord Hume in that at Downe, & Fairnhurst in Falkland.—Maitland vol. 2d.

## NUMBER 3

The Protestant Lords, in the year 1559, Seized  
**1559.** Broughty Castle and put a Garrison therein in order  
 to Secure the towns of Dundee & Perth, and to be in  
 capacity to receive foreign Succours, which was both very  
 Offensive & detrimental to the Queen & her Associates.

## NUMBER 4.

The Queen made a progress thro Fife in order to  
**1565.** punish all such as were assisting to the Lords ; but,  
 the principal and most Active of them having with-  
 drawn, they only caught some of the meaner Sort whom  
 they imprison'd, and they revenged their dissatisfaction by  
 fining the Towns of Dundee, Perth, & St Andrews.

## NUMBER 5.

The Earl of Murray, being made regent of Scotland  
**1567.** in the year 1567, he was proclaimed so at the Market  
 Cross of Edinburgh & that of all other Burghs. Soon  
 after, one of the Regicides or Murderers of Henry, Lord Darnley,  
 who had married the Queen, and who was proclaimed King of  
 the Realm, was taken, Named Nicholas Hubert, calld Paris, and  
 having, upon his Examination, made some Extraordinary dis-  
 coverys, the Lords of the privy Council Commissioned Sir  
 William Murray & Kirkaldy to pursue the Earl of Bothwell and  
 his Piratical and Murdering Accomplices with all manner of  
 hostility. For this purpose the Magistrates of Dundee &  
 Sherrif of the County, were commanded to charge Thos  
 Cristall & Thos Davidson, Masters of the James ; Thomas  
 Kinloch, master of the Primrose ; John Fotheringham, &  
 George Lochmalony owners of part of the Robert ; Al : Strachan,  
 master of the Robert ; with all the masters, Skippers, and  
 mariners, Inhabitants of Dundee, whose names Sir Willm



Murray should give a list of, forthwith to prepare themselves and their ships to attend them at six hours' warning. And on the 12th, "sea breifs" (as they are called) under the Green Signet were ordered to be made out by the Secretary in the King's name, to Murray & Kirkaldy for the Apprehending of Bothwell & others, the King's Murderers.

In consequence of this, Kirkaldy put to Sea with five Ships, and came so unexpectedly on Bothwell, who lay in a Bay of Orkney, that had it not been for the Shallowness of the water, he himself, as well as his Domesticks, must have been Surprized. He, however, escaped, but endavouring to make a prize of a Turkish Vessel, he was taken by some Norwegians, who carried him to Denmark, where being

1567. discover'd he languished out the remainder of his Life in a Loathsome prison, Anno 1576.

#### NUMBER 6.

In the year 1591, the Earl of Bothwell (Francis

1591. Stewart) devised a plot to Seize the King when he was at Falkland; but the Same was discovered; yet did the Earl beset the Palace. But the King, having had intelligence of his approach, had ordred all to be made fast; Sending posts into the country to Alarm the Subjects, and retired into the Tower; whence his people kept firing on Bothwell's party; who, being disappointed in geting entry, were breaking open the Stables, that so they might be better Supplied with horses (for their own were jaded) and the King not able to pursue them, this precaution Saved them; for next day there came to his Majesty's rescue three or four thousand men in arms from Dundee, Perth, and the Neighbouring burghs.

With part of these the King pursued Bothwell and his party, but Bothwell himself fled to England, and the rest being all scattered were afterwards received again into the King's favour.—Maitland Vol: 2d,

## NUMBER 7TH.

In the year 1577, March 7th, an Act made at the Toun of Dundee Concerning the Number of Commissioners the tenor whereof Follows :

Because there hath been no order hitherto concerning the Number of Commissioners to be directed from every Presbytry to the General Assembly, therefore it is ordain'd that in all time coming Three of the Wisest & gravest of the Brethen Shall be directed from every Presbytry at the most, as Commissioners to every Assembly, And that none presume to come without Commission, and likewise that one be directed from every Presbytry in name of the Barons, And one out of every Burgh (except Edinburgh) which shall have power to direct two Commissioners to the General Assembly.—Stevenson's Hist.

## NUMBER 8TH.

A copy of the Presbytry's Commission to their Commissioners to the General Assembly as follows, Viz :

At the day of 1638 years, the Which day after calling upon the name of God we the Members of the Presbytry of having considered diligently the Manifold Corruptions, innovations & disorders disturbing our peace and tending to the overthrow of our religion and liberty of the reformed Church within this realm, which hath come to pass Especialy thro' the want of the Necessary remedy of General Assemblies, as well ordinary as *pro re nata*, enjoyed by this Church for many years, and ratified by Act of Parliament, and now Expecting Shortly, by the Mercy of God, the benifite of a free General Assembly, do by these presents Nominate and appoint minister of as also in name of the Barons Conjunctly and Severally, our lawfull Commissioners, giving & granting to them our full power, commission, and express charge, to repair to the said Assembly, at the day and place when and where it shall happen to sit

in any Safe & Commodious place within this kingdom, and there with the rest who shall be Authorized with lawful Commissions in our Name to propone, treat, reason, Vote and Conclude, according to the Word of God and Confession of Faith approved by Sundry General Assemblys, and received throughout the whole kingdom, in all ecclesiastical matters competent to a free General Assembly, and tending to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ and the good of religion, as they will answer to God and his Church thereupon; and to report to us their diligence therein. In testification of this our Commission and Charge we have Subscribed these presents with our hands.—Stevenson's Hist.

#### NUMBER 9TH.

No doubt a great reason why Graham of Claverhouse was so much Enraged against Dundee, beside what is their mentioned, was their very great Zeal for the work of Reformation, a work which the rotten-hearted house of Stewart ever abhorred, and his very great attatchment to that house laid him under a Necessity to persecute and molest all such as favoured true & real religion in the land. And it is well known that the Inhabitants of this city stood firm as a brassen wall in its defence, and also were Still for Standing firm against all innovations in religion; Which these that were so very great friends to the house of Stewart were always for bringing in by introducing Prelacy or Episcopacy in the room of Presbytry, it not being such a Bulwark against Popery as the other, and that in time both might be thrust out and it again brought in in its place, which might have been the more easily Effected as the Ministers of the Episcopal persuassion at that time in the land were for the greatest part men of Blamable Character, and who had little or no Sense of religion at all. And I find in the year 1638, when the Marquess of Hamilton

would have brought in the Service book in the most Sly & Subtile manner, yet were his colloured pretences observed and a protestation taken against his proclamation, and read in the same place where Hamilton's proclamation was, by Mr Archibald Johnston, Advocate. And thereupon John, Earl of Cassillis, in Name of the Noblemen, Mr Alexr Gibson the younger of Durie, Advocate, in name of the Barons, James Fletcher, provost of Dundee, in name of the Burgesses, Mr John Kerr, Minister at Prestonpans, in name of the Ministers, and the said Mr Arch : Johnston in name of all others, adhered to the Covenant. No doubt the part that Provost Fletcher & the other Inhabitants of Dundee Acted in these matters, and their publick appearances, would be very Shocking to Claverhouse, who thought he had so much to say, and as much power over the place as he presumed to have.

#### NUMBER 10TH.

I having here some spare paper shall set down the different Claims of the City of Dundee to the Water of Tay &c., that were the grounds of controversy between the said burgh so long. It is therefore neccessary to read this befor the decision of the Lords of Councill & Session of that controversy which is written in several & following pages of this book, and shall give the Claim of the City of Perth first, as it was they that gave in the complaint, and wanted to have the right over the City of Dundee on the whole river of Tay. The Claim is as follows, Viz :—

Compeer'd upon the 29th day of Decemr. one thousand Six hundred & Two years instant, in presance of The right high, right Excellent, and Mighty prince, King James the 6th, king of Scotland. The Lords of Councill & Session under-written that is to say :—John, Earl of Montrose, Lo/Graham, great Chancellor of Scotland, and Alexr, Lord Tyrie, president of the College, Alexr. Lord Livingston, Mark, Lord Neubattle,



Willm, Commendator of Tongueland, John, Commendator of Holyroodhouse, Edward, Commendator of Barnstone, knight, Secretar of our Sovereign Lord, Sir Richard Cockburne of Clerkington, knight, Lord Privy Seal, Sir John Cockburn of Ormiston, knight, justice Clerk, Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, knight, Mr John Skene, Clerk of Register, Andw Weems of Markarne, Mr Thomas Hamilton of Monkland, His Highness' advocate, Mr James Preston of Seatoun Barnes, His Highness' Collector, General Arch. Douglas of Whittingame, Walr. Prior of Blantyre, Mr Dd : Macgill of Cranston Riddall, & Sir Robt Melvill of Broomlyland, knight.

Patk Blair, James Adamson, & Andw Conqueror, Commissioners for the Burgh of Perth, produced their Commission, Sealed with the Common Seal of the Said Burgh & Subscribed by the Provost, Baillies, Council, & Deacons of Crafts, representing the haill Community thereof, dated the 21st day of Decr.

Unto your Majesty & Lordships humbly means & Shows, The Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community of the Burgh of Perth, that where your Majesty & Highness' most noble progenitors & predecessors, of most worthy memory, in consideration of the great Antiquity, good & pleasant Sitiuation of the said Burgh of Perth, being of old the residence of your Highness' progenitors, with their princes, bairns, & families. And where their Parliaments, publick conventions, General Councils and Assemblies of the States of this realm, were holden & resorted, and thereby making great account of the Burgh of Perth has created and indued the said Burgh with many notable rare & Singular priviledges, libertys, & Commodities, in most ample form, in Such sort that the priviledges granted to other burghs make relation thereto for the most part, and Specialy for the mantainance of the said burgh, increase of Policy, traffick, & negotiation, therein has of Old by most antient Charters, infeftments, & gifts, given and granted &

confirm'd to the said Burgh of Perth, burgesses thereof, and their Successors, the freedom, privilidges, & libertys of the Water of Tay, and of all buying & Selling in all parts within the same, frae Drumlay & Beneath, with express prohibitions that no ship coming within the water of Tay, within Drumly, with merchandize should be losed or break bulk quhill the same come to the Bridge of the said Burgh, under the pains of Forfeit of the said goods, except the samen be loaded with the goods of the saidis inhabitants of the said burgh of Dundee, or in the time of the fairs of Dundee.

Likeas your Majesty, continuing in the like good will towards the said burgh of Perth, and making the like accompt thereof, as your Majesty's most Noble predecessors did oft before, has by your Highnes' new & last Charter of confirmation and new infestment, of the date the fifteenth day of November the year of God one Thousand and Sixth hundred years, not only ratified and confirmed the former Charters, antient infestments, & gifts, and hail points, articles, libertys, & privilidges therein contained, and amongst the rest the said libertys, freedoms, & privilidges, of the Water of Tay, & of buying and Selling in all parts within the same, frae Drumly and beneath, with the express prohibition forsaid, but has, of new, given, granted, & confirmed to the said burgh of Perth, Burgesses, & Inhabitants thereof & their Successors, the saidis freedoms, libertys, & privilidges of the said water of Tay in all parts of the same, frae Drumly & beneath, with ane particular explication, & declaration of the Specials and particulars therein, the same liberty, freedom, & privilidge of the Water of Tay, consists for the most part, with ane Special Exemption frae Such things as may hurt or impair the Samen, and the said freedom, liberty, & privilidges of the said water of Tay as the said antient infestment of the said freedom, liberty, & privilidges of the said water of Tay, whilk is only presently controverted & in question ; and your Highnes' new

& of late Charter, and new infeftment of the date forsaid, produced herewith, and repeated as a part of this claim, in themselves respective, more fully purports, by virtue of the Whilks the burgesses of the burgh of Perth & their predecessors are, & have been, in possession of the saidis libertys & freedom, and of the freedom, liberty, & privilidge of the Water of Tay. Nevertheless the saids Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community of the said burgh of Dundee, on their pretended manner, not only since the granting of the saidis antient infeftments to the said burgh of Perth, burgesses & inhabitants thereof, but also since the purchasing of the said late new Confirmation and infeftment out of the date forsaid, to the Manifest hurt and prejudice of the same, and of the saidis privilidges, & libertys granted to the said burgh of Perth of befor, and of the said liberty, freedom, & privilidge of the said water of Tay, and of the said prohibition & Exemption, have Most wrongously, against their duties, purchas'd frae your Highnes ane posterior Infeftment to themselves, containing therein the liberty of ane part of the said water of Tay disposed to the said burgh of Perth, Burgesses, & inhabitants thereof as said is long of before.

Videlicet:—frae the Burn mouth of Invergowrie at the West, the Gall of Barrie at the East, on the North side of the Water of Tay, And frae the place where the Abbey of Balmirinoch was Situated at the West to the sands called Drumly sands at the East, on the South side of the said Water of Tay, with declaration & enumeration of certain particular parts and effects of the said liberty within the said bounds, & specially with power of loosing & loading, & with power to Stop others frae loosing & loading, & with power to uplift & receive all petty customs, anchorage, shore silver, and other duties within the said bounds, namely to uplift twelve pennies of ilk ton of tonsilver, whilk particulars are in very deed & Effect the very liberty of the Water of Tay & effects thereof, and wherein the same liberty

consists, tending thereby not only to make the said Burgesses & Inhabitants of the said burgh of Perth & our Successors, thrallit & subject to ane perpetual servitude, whereof we are free & frae the whilk we are specialy Excerned by our said prior infeftment, preceeding the said posterior infeftment granted to the said toun of Dundee, but also by the samen Servitudes & posterior infeftment to take frae us the said freedom, liberty, & privilidge of the said water of Tay disposed to us of old, and by your Majesty duly confirmed & disposed to us of New, as said is before the purchasing of the posterior infeftment granted to the said town of Dundee, Albeit, in vere deed, we being *priores titulo et potiens jure*, No such posterior infeftment could have been lawfully granted to our prejudice and to the prejudice of the said prior infeftment, having our right acquired long of befor, clad with possession, as said is, so that the pretended posterior without question, *etiam in foro contradictorio*, upon the ground of the said anterior & prior right granted of befor would be reduced & retracted. Therefore beseeks your Majesty & Lordships, seeing all debeatable matters betwixt us and the said Town of Dundee are Submitted amicable, and that the principal occasion of the controversy that has risen amongst us for the most part has proceeded upon the purchasing of the said Town of Dundee and their pretended posterior infeftment, that therefor it would please your Majesty and Lordships by your Sentence to find & declare that we and our Successors, have & shall have, in all time coming, full and undoubted right to the hail freedoms, libertys, & privilidges, as well contained in the said antient infeftments as in our said new particular confirmation & infeftment, of the particular date forsaid, with the benefit & Commodity of the said prohibitions and Exemptions specified therein. And namely :—that we have the undoubted right of the said freedom, liberty, & privilidge of the said water of Tay, with the prohibition & exemption



foresaid, benifit & Commodity thereof, and that our new infeftments, both new and old, stand in all time coming Valid and Sufficient titles to us and our Succesors to bruik & enjoy the hail liberty & privilidges therein contained, & namely the liberty, freedom, & privilidge of the said water of Tay, with the effects thereof, with the said prohibition & exemption forsaid, benefits & commodities thereof, and therefor, in respect thereof, your Majestie & Lordships would find and decern by your Decreet the said pretended posterior infeftment purchased by the said toun of Dundee to be reduced, retracted, rescinded, annulled, decerned, & declared to have been frae the beginning, to be now and all time coming, null & of none avail force nor effect, with all that has followed or that may follow thereupon, at the least so far as we or our Successors may anyways be impared or prejudged in the bruiking the said privilidges, freedoms, & libertys ; and Specialy of the said freedom, liberty, & privilidge of the said water of Tay, with the prohibition & exemption forsaid, benefit & commoditie thereof, or our said old or new infeftments, trust, or prejuduced in any part or point, in respect that the same was acquired long of before ; and that the Inhabitants of the said toun of Dundee and their Successors shall desist and cease, in all time coming, frae all troubling or Stopping of us or any others our or their goods or gear resorting to us frae the said toun of Dundee, in passing or repassing frae us to the same, according to Justice. Sic Subscribitur Patricius Blair, Jacobus Anderson, Andreas Conqueror ; For Instructing of the whilk claim the said Commissioners produced also ane Charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal made and granted by umquhile David, of worthy memorie, to the said burgesses and inhabitants of the said burgh of Perth, ratifying and confirming certain Charters whereunto the samen makes relation, made befor umquhile William & Robert, Kings of Scotland, of worthy memorie, upon the privilidges

& libertys granted to them and their said Burghs at length exprest in their said Confirmation, as the same dated at Perth the 10th day of Aprile, and of the said King David his reign the thirtie sixth year, in itself at length purports; with ane other Charter made by Robert, King of Scotland, ratifying and confirming ane Charter made of before to the said Burgesses and in favour of their said burgh by King Robert Bruce containing certain priviledges granted to them, & whilk letter is insert in the said Confirmation, as the same confirmation whilk is under the great Seal at Edinburgh the 6th day of April and of his Highnes reign the tenth year, at mair length bears, together also with ane Decreet & Sentence given by the King's Majesty and Lords of Secret Council at Holyroodhouse, the twenty third day of May anno One thousand five hundred four Score & Sixteen years, proceeding upon letters raised at the instance of the Provost, Baillies, Council, & Community of the burgh of Perth against the Provost, Bailies, Council, & Community of the burgh of Dundee, making relation in the narrative of the said Decreet to ane letter & gift under his Highnes' Privy Seal, by the Whilk his Highnes has disposed to the Provost, Bailies, Council, & Community of the burgh of Dundee the toist & exaction following priviledge and freedom thereof, to be uplifted & received by them for the space of five years immediatly following the date of said gift, and that for the reparation of their pier, bulwark, shore, haven of Dundee, that is to say twa shilling for ilk tun of goods entering within the said haven & port of Dundee at their entry thereat; twa shilling for ilk tun at thereout passing thereat of Merchants, freinds, unfreinds, & Strangers; & sicklike of every tun freight, twelve pennies at their entry, and alsmickle at the outpassing of the ships coming from Norway and other parts loadned with timber, of ilk hundred Joists, one of ilk hundred raucher, one of ilk hundred

Corbells, wainseote deals one and sicklike of ilk sort of timber coming in to the said haven and port, or the avails & prices thereof ; of ilk Chalder of Victual that shall be sold in the said port or haven, of the saidis Merchants, sixteen pennies, and for the Skipper & Master eight pennies, and of all other goods which uses to be disposed by Chalders. Whilk gift the said Provost, Bailies, Council, & Community of the said Burgh of Perth, desired his Majesty & Lords of Seceret Council by their decreet declared to have been wrongously & evil-purchased, and therefor declared at least suspended, and to have no force against the Burgh of Perth in time coming, for the reasons and causes mentioned in the said letters raised at their instance for that effect, by the whilk Decreet his Majesty & Lords of Seceret Council, ordained therefore the said privilidge granted to the said bigging & reparations of the said pier, bulwark, shore & haven of Dundee to stand, & to have full force & execution, conform & during the space forsaid, contained in the said letters made to the inhabitants of Dundee upon the samen and no further toist or exaction of goods pertaining to the inhabitants of the said burgh of Perth to be granted, or Gift or letters to be past for that effect at any time after the expiring of this present privilidge without their own consents had thereto, and that some person be appointed and have Commission of the said Provost, Bailies, Council, & Community of the burgh of Perth to wait, remain, and see the said toist & exaction collected, and how the same is bestowed by the saidis Provost, Bailies, and Council of Dundee, whereof also they shall have an Account to the Lords Auditors of the Exchequer and their order, to endure and have full power in manner forsaid, without prejudice of either of said parties libertys, or privilidges, or any action intended, or to be intended, thereupon to be decided before the Judge competent thereto, as accords of the law, as the said decreet of the Date forsaid under the sign & Subscription manual

of John Andrew, Clerk Depute of the Secret Council at mair length purports. AS ALSO, the said Commissioners produced the forsaid new Charter, made & granted by our Sovereign Lord who now is, to the said Inhabitants and Burgesses of Perth, ratifing & Confirming the forsaid Charter, and divers other evidents made and granted to them, of their said libertys, & privilidges, containing also therein ane new disposition thereof, and divers other heads and articles therein Mentioned, as the same Whilk is of the date the fifteenth day of November, Anno One thousand and six hundred years at Length purports.

For the Claim of the town of Dundee the Commissioners were, Sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhop, knight, Provost of Dundee, for himself, and John Finleyson, Patrick Lyone, Robert Fletcher, and Mr Alexr Wedderburn conjunctly for the said burgh of Dundee.

To our Sovereign Lord and Lords of Council & Session, judges arbitrators equally chosen by Submission betwixt the said parties. In The First, the said Burgh of Dundee desire the late pretended infeftment and all other infeftments whatsoever granted to the said burgh of Perth, in that part thereof disponing to them the Water of Tay and hail liberty and privilidge thereof, frae Drunly and within, to be reduced, decerned, and declared that the hail privilidge of the water of 'Tay concerning the Sherriffdom of Forfar appertain to the said Burgh of Dundee notwithstanding the said pretended infeftment. Because King Rob. Bruce gave Commission to the Chancellor & Chamberlain of this realm for the time to recognise the libertys & privilidges of the said burgh of Dundee, bruiked in the days of King Alexander and his predecessors Kings of Scotland, according to the whilk commission the said matter was put to the trial and knowledge of ane choice of the most Honourable barons and burgesses within this realm, who found that the said burgh of Dundee



and burgesses thereof, in the days of the said king Alexander and his predecessors, had the like liberty to buy and sell by water and land as any burgh within Scotland had, to witt to markets, fairs, & freeports, with the passage to and frae the same, with Ships Lowsing & Loading thereof, with ane Merchant Guild and all other privilidges granted to any other burgh of befor ; after the whilk recognition the said King Robert gave and granted of new to the said burgh of Dundee the hail libertys, & privilidges forsaid, whilk they bruiked in the days of king William and king Alexander his predecessors, Kings of Scotland ; with ane prohibition that no Stranger merchant should buy any merchandize coming towards the said burgh by water or land till they came to Dundee and Sell their Merchandize there. Thir evidents are confirmed by king James 4th, the 24th year of his reign, whilk confirmation contains ane new gift of the privilidge forsaid and of the petty customs, Anchorage, Haven silver, and other duties whereof the burgh of Dundee was in possession of before, by virtue whereof the burgh of Dundee has been in possession of the said privilidges and especially of their free port of lowsing & loading of ships in the said water of Tay in all parts thereof fornent the said sherriffdome of Forfar ; AND ALBEIT that the said burgh of Perth would allege that the said umquhile King Robert Bruce, before his infeftment, granted to the said burgh of Dundee, gave to them the hail libertys, and privilidges of the water of Tay, *cum libertate emendi et vendendi quaelibet mercimoniorum genera in quibuscunque locis infra Vicecomitatum de Perth et precique in aqua de Taya et Drumlay et infra*, and that this infeftment contains ane prohibition that no Ship coming within Drumlay shall break bulk till she come to the bridge of Perth, yet this infeftment can noways hurt or prejudice the toun of Dundee in their libertys, & privilidges forsaid, for the reasons following ; *First* because there is no such original infeftment

to be shown ; *Secondly* if there were any such infeftment it must be esteemed posterior to the burgh of Dundee's infeftment which proceeds upon ane Tryal and Cognition taken that the said burgh bruiked the liberties & priviledges forsaid in the days of Kings William, Alexander, and others, the said king Robert his predecessors ; whereas the said infeftment granted to the burgh of Perth is original, without any Tryal or cognition proceeding ; *Thirdly* if the Burgh of Perth's infeftments were to be chosen and might be esteemed prior, yet the liberty thereof cannot be extended further than the bounds of the Sherriffdome of Perth, and these words *et precique in aqua de Taya &c* is only a Specification of the said Generality, to Witt of the water of Tay fornent the Sherriffdome of Perth ; and further their said pretended infeftment gives them not the hail power & jurisdiction of the water of Tay, but only power to buy and Sell therein within the Sherriffdome of Perth ; and further, that Clause of their infeftment not to break bulk et cet. is unprofitable, because it is impossible that any ship of Fourty tuns may come to the bridge of Perth except she be lighted ; *Fourthly*, by ane decreet given by the Duke of Albany & the Council of Scotland betwixt the said burghs *in foro contradictorio* it is declared that the burgesses of Dundee have good right to buy any Ship coming by adventure within the water of Tay and cause them break bulk at the port of Dundee. Secondly the said burgh of Dundee desires it to be found and declared that they had good and undoubted right to the tunn Silver of ilk tun of goods entring by Ships in the said water of Tay or passing forth thereof, because our said Sovereign Lord, by his letters of gift, has granted liberty to the said burgh of Dundee TO UPLIFT and uptake of ilk tun of the said goods, one impost of Twelve pennies, whereof eight pennies is paid by the owners of the goods, and four pennies by the owner of the Ship, and that for placing meiths and tunnes in the water mouth to design

the dangers, and for upholding of the same perpetually, whilk gift must Stand First in respect of the work which is so necessary. Secondly in respect of the great profit redounding thereby not only to the Countrymen but also to Strangers; Thirdly because our said Sovereign Lord might have granted the like priviledge to any Stranger upon ane Necessary cause. Last because that so great a work cannot be Sustained upon less duties, Whilk is almost wholly paid by the inhabitants of the said burgh of Dundee, and Perth will not pay the twelfth part thereof. Thirdly the said burgh of Dundee desires it to be found and declared that they have good right to their pettie customs, anchorage, Shore silver, & Haven silver, Whilk is the exaction uplifted of every ship and bark for the reparation of the shore and bulwark, by reason of their old infestment, and that they claim no more of Perth nor the freemen of other burghs pays to them, and at other free ports, Viz :—at Leith, and as the inhabitants of Dundee are willing to pay at Perth. And last, the said burgh of Dundee desires to have the first place in all Parliaments, Assemblies, Councils, & Conventions, first, because it shall be proved by evidents that the burgh of Dundee is more antient, and by antient record of chronicles whilk verifiies Dundee to be hundreds of years befor the days of king William, who is alledged to be the founder of the Burgh of Perth; Seecondly, because Dundee bears the double of the charges of Perth in the Subsidies of the realm, in the Whilk respect Edinburgh is preferred to the rest of the burghs. Thirdly, Dundee is more civillie governed than Perth, in respect the hail Magistrates of Dundee are of the merchant State except two of the Council for the Crafts, and the equal half of the council of Perth are craftsmen; and as to the pretended Decreet alledged given by the Commissioners of Burghs preferring Perth to Dundee, the same was given within the burgh of Perth, and was purchased against the said Commissioners;

and further, the said pretended Decreet was purchased by many Sinister means, used by umquhile William, Earl of Gowry, in that matter whilk are not necessary to rehearse, and the community of Dundee has their action depending for reduction thereof ; And the said burgh of Dundee has ever been in possession of the priority before the giving of the said Decreet, and continually since that time. Sic Subscribitur, Scrymgour of Dudhop, Provost, John Finlayson, Patrick Lyon, Robert Fledger, Mr Alexander Wedderburn, as the said claim Whilk is Subscribed by the said Provost & Commissioners in itself purports.

For Instructing of the whilk claim the said Commissioners produced their Writts and evidents following ; to witt, ane commission given by King Robert Bruce of good memorie, whereby his Highnes gave full power and commission to Bernard, Abbot of Aberbrothick, Chancellor of Scotland, and Sir Alexr Frazer, Great Chamberlain of Scotland for the time, To Recognose the libertys the Burgesses of Dundee had and possessed in the time of King Alexander, his predecessors, and in times of other Kings and predecessors, and for returning to his Highnes the certainty Whilk should be found by the said commissioners thereanent the same, Whilk is under his Highnes Great Seal, dated the Twenty seecnd day of June, and of his reign the twenty-second, in itself purports,\* with the recognition preceeding upon the said commission containing the liberty whilk the said burgesses of Dundee had from the time of the said king Alexander and his Highnes predecessors, whilk recognition† was had at Dundee the  

day                      the year of God one thousand

four hundred and five years, as in the same whilk has the seal of divers of the Barons and Burrows of the realm (who were used by his Highnes commission forsaide in taking trial upon the said libertys) appended thereto.

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\* See a copy of this commission on page 48.

† See a copy of the recognition on page 209.



Item ; ane Charter made by the said King Robert Bruce concerning the priviledges granted to the said town of Dundee and burgesses thereof, Whilk is under the Great Seal, of the date the fourth day of March and of his Highness' reign the twenty seecond year. Together also with ane Decreet and Sentence Arbitrall pronounced by Robert, Duke of Albany, Earl of Fyfe & Monteith, Chamberlain of Scotland for the time, and his Grace's Councill, proceeding upon ane question moved betwixt the said burghs of Perth and Dundee concerning the liberty within the said water of Tay and freedom thereof, Whilk questons were Submitted to the said Duke of Albany and his Grace's Council, and ane Decreet pronounced by him thereanent, the same having the Great Seal appended thereto, of the date, at Edinburgh the Nineteenth day of May, One thousand four hundred and twa years.\*

And last, the said Commissioners of Dundee produced ane new Charter made and granted to the said burgesses and inhabitants of the said burgh by our Sovereign† Lord who now is, ratifieng and approving the forsaid writts and evidents, together with divers other writts concerning those liberties ; containing also ane new Disposition therein with express power to the inhabitants of the said burgh of Dundee and Successors To uplift twelve pennies of ilk tun of goods that shall enter in whatsoever boat or ships coming within the mouth of the said Water and going out thereof in all time coming, and to apply the said new imposition of twelve pennies for placing tuns in the water mouth of Tay, as Meiths & Signs to designe the dangers therein, and for upholding the said tuns in time coming, the same, Whilk is given under the Great Seal, dated at Holyroodhouse the Sixteenth day of January, Anno one thousand six hundred years.

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\* See a copy of this decreet on page 54.

† See an extract of this charter on page 97.

## NUMBER 11TH.

The Recognition of Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath, &c., who were appointed to enquire into the antient libertys and privileges of the burgh of Dundee by King Robert Bruce is as follows Viz :—

*Recognitio Super libertatibus quas burgensos de Dundee habuerent seu possederent tempore bonee memorie Domine Alexander Regis Scotiorum ultimo defuncte et temporibus Regium Scotiorum predecessorum Suorum facta apud Dundee martis in erastino Nativitis beatis Joannis Baptistie Anno Gratie Millisimo tricesimo vigesimo Septime coram venerabilie Patre Domine Bernard dei Gratia Abbote de Arbroath & Councillario Scotia et domine Alexander Frazer cameraria Scotice ad heeptlenam Commissionium Sub comie Sigilla Regine Specialiter habentibus per Juratos infra Scriptos Viz Alexander Straton & William de Strabra David de Innerpeffer Patricum de Ogilvy. Nenericum de Fithee Patrick de Strivlen Jacobum de Straton Joannem Tremlay Duncanum Iudicem Adam de Pilmer et per Sufficients et fide dignos Burgenses de Berwick de Aberdeen de Civitate Sande Andree de Forfar de Arbroath et de Montrose ad hoc Juratoset electos perquos unanimiter execte veracites recognitum quod prefate Burgenses de Dundee haburent et possederunt tempore Regis Alexander predecete temporibus Regium Scotiorum predecessorum Sicorum eandem libdalem emende at vendandi, per aquam at perteriam sicut alique Burgenses per totum Regnum Scotia liberius et quietues habuerent seci possederunt Viz in Mercato in nundines in libero portu, cum accesue navium oneratione et exoneratione earundem cum gilda Mercatoria et alijs Libertatibus universies sicut liberi Burgenses Regni Semper Ab inito pacificepue permantis enter quos camerarices Regine iter Suum et Officium exercebat Sicut in Alijs Burgis dicta Regne Inquerum omnium Recognitorum Testimonum Sigilla Juratorum predectorum Sunt apensa.*

## NUMBER 12TH.

List of the Ministers who have filled up the Three Charges in this Toun Since the Ends of the last Century—

Mr John Spalding ; he was minister at Longdreghorn in the Presbytery of Irwine, but was turned out of his Charge by the Cruel & unjust Eddicts of K : Charles and his wicked Councillors, as were many other worthys, ane Account of which is given by Wodrow & Cruikshanks in their Histories of the Church of Scotland during that Period ; and after the Revolution he was Settled Minister of Dundee [South Church] his son-in-law, Mr Weemys, Published a Quarto Volume of Sermons & Sacramental Speeches, and dedicated it to the Magistrates of this said Toun ; there are also some other smaller pices of his in print. He died in the year 1700.

Mr [William] Mitchell [Minister of St. Paul's Church ; admitted 1691, died July, 1712].

Mr Samuel Johnstone was Settled Minister [of East Church] in Dundee in the year 1699 in the room of [Henry Scrymsour, deposed in 1694].

Mr John Dalgliesh was admitted minister here [South Church] in the year 1700 in the room of Mr John Spalding. He died in the year [1715].

Mr John Willison was admitted Minister [South Church] here in the year 1716 in the room of [John Dalgleish]. He was at first Minister in Breichin and Translated from that place to this Town. He was author of many books. His practical Works are Collected together and printed in two Editions, a Quarto & a Folio ; the last is the fullest, and has an account of his life in it. He died in the year 1750.

Mr Thomas Davidson was admitted Minister [East Church] here in the year [1732] in the room of [Samuel Johnstone]. He was at first Minister of Stirling Castle, thereafter at Whitekirk in the Presbytry of Dunbar, and Translated from that place

to this Town. He died in the year 1760. His son, Mr William Davidson of Rotterdam, has erected a Marble Monument to his memory in the New or South Church.

Mr Robert Kinloch was a Young man and placed here in [1713] in room of [William Mitchell, St. Paul's Church]. He was Transported from this Town [1728] to the City of Edinburgh and died there [1756].

Mr James Monro was admitted Minister here [St. Paul's Church] in the year [1729]. He was at first minister of Kettle in the Presbytry of Coupar in Fife, and Translated from said parish to this Town, in the room of Mr Robert Kinloch. He died in the year [1744].

Mr John Gellatly was admitted minister [St Paul's Church] here in the year [1745], in the room of Mr James Monro. He was at first Minister of Forgan in the presbytry of St Andrews, and Translated from said parish to this Town and died here in the year [1759].

Mr Gershom Carmichael was admitted Minister [South Church] here in the year [1751] in the room of Mr John Willison. He was at first minister at Monymail in the Presbytry of Coupar in Fife, and Transported from said parish to this Town. He died in the year 1761.

Mr James Ballingall was admitted Minister here in the year [1759] in the room of Mr John Gellatly. He was at first minister at Collessey, in the Presbytry of Coupar in Fife, and Transported from that parish to this Town. He died in the year 1763.

Mr Robert Small was plac'd here [East Church] in the year 1761 in the room of Mr Thomas Davidson. He was before that preacher of the Cross or North Church of this Town.

Mr Alexr Ferrier was admitted minister [South Church] here in the year 1763 in the room of Mr Gershom Carmichaell. He was at first Minister of the Presbyterian Congregation at Alnwick in England, & Transported from that place to be Minister of



Oxenham in the Presbytry of Jedburgh, and Transported from said parish to this Town. He died here in the year 1764.

Dr James Blanchall [Blinshall] was admitted minister here in the year 1764, in the room of Mr James Ballingall. He was Minister of the Scottish Church of Amsterdam, and Transported from that City to this Town.

Mr William Bissett was admitted Minister [South Church] here in the year [1765], in the room of Mr Alex Ferrier. He was minister of [Drumblade] in the Presbytry of [Strathbogie] and Transported from that parish to this Town. He died here in the year 1773.

Mr John Snodgrass was admitted Minister [South Church] here in the year [1774], in the room of Mr William Bissett. He was before Minister of [Norristoun] in the Presbytry of Dunblane.

N.B.—The two Churches proving insufficient for the number of inhabitants, the Cross Church was fitted up for a Chapel of Ease & Mr Robert Small placed preacher of the same in the year 1759; but he was taken from being preacher of it to be minister in the room of Mr Thomas Davidson, and Mr James Thomson Settled preacher in his room.

These again proving insufficient for the number of Inhabitants the Session & Nine Incorporated Trades of the Town builded a fourth Church, and Settled Mr Thomas Raitt, a young man, minister there [in 1775].

#### NUMBER 13TH.

List of the Conveeners from the year 1695 to this present time.

1695	John Nicol	Flesher.
'96	James Whyte	Weaver.
'99	John Nicol	Flesher.
1701	James Whyte	Weaver.
3	John Gourlay	Glover.

- 5 James Steuart Walker.
- 7 John Nicol Flesher.
- 9 John Gourlay Glover.
- 11 John Tailzer Baker.
- 13 John Whittet Glover.
- 16 Thomas Forrest Hammerman.
- 18 John Whittet Glover.
- 20 Thomas Forrest Hammerman.
- 22 John Whittet Glover.
- 24 John West Walker.
- 26 John Gibb Weaver.
- 28 John Whittet Glover.
- 30 John West Walker.
- 32 John Gibb Weaver.
- 34 Andrew Mathew Shoemaker.
- 36 Andrew Millar Glover.
- 38 James Marshall Baker.
- 40 Andrew Millar Glover.
- 42 James Smith Taylor.
- 44 James Marshall Baker.
- 46 Archibald Walker Tanner.
- 48 William Skirling Baker.
- 50 Archibald Walker Tanner.
- 52 James Smith Taylor.
- 54 John Gibb Weaver.
- 56 William Skirling Baker.
- 58 Archibald Walker Tanner.
- 60 William Walker Weaver.
- 62 George Dempster Esqr.
- 64 David Smart Baker.
- 65 James Henderson Baker.
- 66 William Walker, Weaver.
- 68 James Duncan Weaver.
- 70 Andrew Jobson Taylor.

72 David Smart Baker.

74 William Bissett Founder.

N.B.—It is intended to keep a list of the Conveener and nine Deacons as they are Annually Chosen, as also of the Provost, Bailies, & Town Council, among Chronological Events belonging to the Town.

#### NUMBER 14TH.

An Account of the Execution of the Marqwes of Montrose  
by Mr Robert Trail one of the Ministers of Edinr.

When the Marques of Montrose was brought into Parliament Hall to recive his Sentence, I was present with some others of the Ministers of the Town, and heard his Sentence read unto him, he being in the Pannel and Commanded to kneel on his knees while it was a-reading, which he did, but very unwillingly. After it had been fully read he answered “that according to our Scots proverb a Messenger should neither be headed nor hanged.” My Lord Loudon being then President of the Parliament replied very well, “that it was he & Such as he that were a great Snare to Princes, and drew them to give such bloody Commissions.” After that he was carried back to prison the Commission of the Kirk then Sitting did appoint Mr James Hamilton, Mr Robert Bailie, Mr Mungo Law, & Me to go and visit him in the prison, for he being some years befor excommunicated none except his nearest relations might converse with him but by a Warrant from the Kirk. We stay’d with him awhile in conference about his Soul’s condition, but we found him continuing in his old pride, and taking very ill what was Spoken to him saying, “I pray you, Gentlemen, let me die in peace.” It was answered to him that our Errand was that he might die in true peace, being reconciled to the Lord and his Kirk. He went aside to a Corner of the Chamber and there spoke a little time with Mr Robert Baillie alone, and thereafter we left him. Mr Baillie, at our going out of

the Tolbooth, told me that what he spoke to him was only Concerning some of his personal Sins in his Conversation, but nothing concerning the things for which he was condemned. We returned to the Commission and did show unto them what passed among us. They, seeing that for the present he was not desiring relaxation from his Censure of Excommunication, did appoint Mr Mungo Law & me to attend on the Morrow upon the Scaffold at the time of his Execution, that in case he should desire to be relaxed from his Excommunication we should be allowed to give it unto him in the name of the Kirk, and to pray with him and for him, that what is loosed in Earth might be loosed in heaven.

But he did not at all desire it ; yea, did not look towards that place of the Scaffold where we stood. Only he drew apart some of the Magistrates and Spake awhile with them, and then went up the ladder in his red Scarlet cassock in a very Stately Manner and never spoke a word. But when the Executioner was putting the Cord about his Neck he looked down to the people upon the Scaffold and asked, “ how long shall I hang here ? ” When my colleague and I saw him casten over the ladder we return’d to the Commission and related to them the Matter as it was.

#### NUMBER 15.

Presentation by James Scrimzour, Constable of Dundee directed to John Erskine of Dun as Bishop and Superintendent of Angus, Gowrie, & Stormont, for giving Institution & Collation to Robert Gray, Lawfull son to Patrick Gray of Balegirno, to an Altarage in the Church of Dundee of his Patronage.

To the Reverend in God, John Erskin of Dun, Superintendent of Angus, Gowrie, & Stormont, &c., James Scrimzeour Constable of Dundee, Patron of the Altarage under-written Wisheth Grace, mercy, and peace from God our Father and from our Lord Jesus Christ, with perpetual Incess of the Halie



Spirit for Salvation. Forasmekle as ye Altarage yat was Superstitiouslie creetit in ye honour of Saint Margaret Qween, Situate within the Kirk of Dundee, is be full right Vacant in my hand, patron of ye samyn be the decease of Umquhile

Lude, Chaplane, last possessor of ye Samyn, quhairof the Nominatioun & Presentatioun of ane Competent person yairto pertines heritably to me in patronage, and to conferr & Giff Collation & Institution thereupon belongs unto Yow as Bischop & Superintendent of the Samyn; And in Consideration that the Patrmonie and Almhouse quhilk are pertinent to the said Altar aucht & Suld be distribut & bestowed unto ane guid person applying himself to Godlie uses; Therefor I, James Scrimgeour, patron & Constable forsaid, haif Nominate, presentit, & be ye tenor heirof I nominate & present Robert Gray, lawfull son to Patrick Gray of Balegirno, Scholar, of guid Ingine, & able to increase in Literature & Sciences civile & Divine, to the said Saint Margrate's Altarage Annual rents, profits, & pertinents yrof under-Specifiet; *Videlicet*: An Annual rent of five Markis usual monie of Scotland, to be liftit & uptaken yeirlye of All & Hail yat Tenement of land quhilk pertenit to ye Umquhile Airis of Patrick Troslar, lyand in the said Brugh of Dundee in the mercat-gait, on the North-syd, between the land of Umquhile William Strachachin at the Est part, and the land of Umquhile David Berkly at ye West part; and anuther annual rent of twenty Schillings monies forsaid, to be liftit yeirlye of the land of Umquhile David Crail, lyand on the South syd of Argalis-gait in the said Brugh, between the lands of the said Umquhile David at the Est part, and the land of Umquhile David Balbirny at the West; and another annual rent of twenty six Shillings, aucht pennys, to be uptaken yeirly of the said Umquhile David Balbirney's land, lyand on the South side of Argalis-gait in the said Brugh, between the land of Umquhile David Caraile at ye Est, & ye land of ye Umquhile Airis of Thomas Tailzeour; and another annual

rent of Seven Schillings, to be liftit yeirly of Umquhile Richard Small's land, lyand on the North-syd of Argalis-gait in the said Burgh, between the common gait passing to ye Claypottes at the West part, & ye land of John Halden at ye Est part ; and anuther annal rent of thrie Schillings, sex pennyis, to be uptaken of the said Umquhile Johnn Halden's land, lyand between the said Umquhile Richard Small's land at the West, and the land of Umquhile John Achleck at the East ; And another annual rent of Thirteen Schillings, four pennyis, to be liftit yeirly of Umquhile John Willy's land, lyand on the North-syd of the Kirk Wynd of ye said Burgh, between the land of Umquhile Sir Patrick Telling at ye Est, and the land of the Samyn Sir Patrick Telling at the West ; and another annual rent of Twenty thrie Schillings, four pennyis, to be liftit yeirly of Umquhile John Thomson's land, lyand on the South-syd of ye Murrefgait in the said Brugh, between the land of Umquhile Maister William Cairins, Vicar of Glamiss, at ye Est, and the land of Umquhile Johnn Irland, and Sometyme pertenit to Richard Scott, at the West part ; and ane piece of land of ye Burgage, lyand on the South-syd of ye Flucargait of Dundee, between the land of Umquhile John Pilmor at the West, and ye common Vennele passing to the Sea at the Est part, with their pertinents, extending in the hail to aucht pundis, six pennyis, of Yeirly Annual, with the said piece of land, to be liftit and uptaken yeirly, usit & disponit be ye said Robert during his lifytyme, to support his Boarding & expensis at Grammar Scolis & Scolis of Uniwersities in his Minority, and to buy his Buiks to help his Studie ; to the fine, yt he may cum to Perfection of knowledge & be plantit in ye Kirk of God, to maintain ye religion & set forth ye gospel of Jesus Christ. Qwhairfoir I not only desire but also requistis yow to provide the said Robert Gray for his lifetime dewlie in ye forsaid Altarage & Annual rentes & piece land above Spcifit perten- ing to ye Samen, be giving to him Collation and Institution

upon the Samyn in form as effeiris. Providing alwayis yat giff ye sall hald the samyn Altarage in your hand be ye Space of ane month undisponit to the said Robert, So presentit be me, or giff it sall happin yat ye said Robert being provided yrintill to change from ye said Altarage or transfer his Rycht yrof to ony uthir person and at the time of his decese, in yir caisis and every ane of yam I will and als discern be yir presents yat ye Electioun, Nomination & Presentatioun of another qualifit persone to Succeede him in the said Altarage sall comport and return to me, my Airs and Assignaies, als aft as ony of ye causis sall happin, yat we may dispone yrupon according to ye Foundation and our Richt quhilk we have yrintill. In witness of ye quhilk thing to yir our letters of Presentatioun, Subscrivit vit our Hand, my proper Sele is affixt, At Dudhop, ye Achtene day of January, befor thir Witnesses, James Scrimgiour of Hendersone, William Ogilvie, Robert Wedderburn and utheris dyveris.

J. S., Constabyll of Dundee.

#### NUMBER 16.

That King David II. resided much of his time in the Burgh of Dundee I make no doubt, for it appears some of the most Eminent of his Parliaments Assembled in it. At One of these in the year 1355 he ratifies a Donation of Several lands to William Maule of Panmure. It bears date 4th day of April in the 24th year of his reign.

King David having been Carried prisoner into England, after being two years in Exile he was allowed by the King of England to come down to his Kingdom to confer with his Nobles & other Subjects what was best to be done to procure his releasment. Accordingly, having come from England, a Parliament was Summoned to meet at Dundee in the year 1349. However at this time it was not determined, nor untill the year 1358, when it was agreed in a Council held at Edinburgh

26th Sepr and came to a final agreement the 3rd of October ; which agreement I shall give in the Next number.

King David in a Parliament holden at Dundee, 1350, ratifies a Donation of land made by the Earl of Fyfe to Jacobe de Sandelands.

#### NUMBER 17.

Agreement with the English for the ransom of K : David.

1. That King David should be released set free and ransomed for 100 thousand Merks, Sterling money, to be paid yearly by Ten Thousand Merks, the first payment to begin at midsummer next following at Berwick, if then in the hands of the English.
2. That there should be a firm Truce kept & observed in England, Scotland, & the Isle of Man, during the Space of Ten years, or at least till the whole Sum was paid ; and that Edward Baliol and John of the Isles as Allies of the King of England should be included in this truce.
3. That for performance of the whole Treaty, King David should deliver Twenty hostages to the King of England.

The hostages were

John, son & heir of Robert the Great Stewart of Scotland.

William, son & heir of the Earl of Ross.

John, son & heir to the Earl of Sutherland.

Thomas, grandson & heir to the Earl of Wigton.

Reynold, son & heir of Sir William More.

Patrick, son & heir of Sir David Graham.

Robert, son of Sir William Cunningham.

William, son of Sir Thomas Bisset.

Robert, son & heir of Sir Robert Stewart of Darnly.

Patrick, son & heir of Sir William Livingston.

Thomas, son of Sir Robert Erskine.

William, son & heir of Sir Thomas Somervell.

Robert, son & heir of Sir John Danielstoun.

David, son & heir of Sir David of Weemyss.



John, son & heir of Andrew of Valens.

Umfrey, son & heir of Roger of Kirkpatrick.

John, son & heir of John Kennedy.

Thomas, son & heir of William Hay of Lochernard.

John, son of John Berkley.

John, son & heir of John of Gray.

4. That if the money was not paid at the terms agreed on, King David himself should return into England, and render himself prisoner, there to remain till all the Arrears of his ransom were discharged ; but in case he were hindred from going thither, that then he should send in his Stead the Great Stewart of Scotland, the Lord Douglass, & Thomas Murray, and failing of these three, others of the greatest quality, and, as if this was not enough,
5. The King with the Prelates, Lords, & Merchants, make themselves liable to the Censures of the Church, and are willing to be deprived of the Communion of the faithfull in case they should fail to pay the money at the terms above mentioned ; nay, each of them in particular obliges himself as principal Debtor for the Whole Sume.

The other articles were of Small Consequence and not worth the mentioning. This agreement was ratified in the most Solemn Manner imaginable, Not only by the King, now Supposed to be at Liberty, but also by all the Deputies of the Three Estates there present, and was done a Seecond time by a full Council of the Kingdom, Assembled at Scoon on the 6th of November thereafter, 1358.

#### NUMBER 18.

In the reign of the Said King David, the year 1364, a final Treaty of Peace was proposed betwixt the Two Nations, and Sir Robt Erskine was, with the Bishops of St Andrews & Brechin, & one Norman Lesslie, named Commissioners for Scotland. They

and the English Plenipotentiaries met & after long reasonings together upon the Subject agree'd to the following Articles which in presence of both Kings were drawn up importing,—

First, that, toward a final peace and a happy union of the two kingdoms, the King of Scotland should propose to the Community of his Subjects that in case he himself should die without heirs of his own body, they would agree and consent that the King of England & his heirs should Succeed him in the throne, which, if they could be prevailed upon to do, in that case the King of England, as an Equivalent for so great a concession was to undertake

Seceond, that he should forgive & forever discharge the whole Sum Still due for the ransom of King David.

Third, that he should instantly Surrender & give up to King David and the Crown of Scotland all the Towns & territories formerly possessed by King Robert Bruce, particularly the Town, Castle, & County of Berwick, the castle of & the Neighbouring Country to Roxburgh, the Castles of Jedburgh, Lochmaben, &c.

Fourth, that he should give full Satisfaction & Equivalent Estates in England to the Earl of Athole & the Lords Beaumont, Percy, Ferrers, Talbot, &c. for their Claims & former possessions in Scotland.

Fifth, that he should repone King David in all the rights, dignities, & Territories his Ancestors had ever Enjoyed in England, provided, nevertheless, that he & his heirs, Kings of Scotland, should do homage for them Allenarly, and not at all for the kingdom of Scotland itself.

Sixth, That in all Events the name, title & dignity of the Kingdom of Scotland should be honourably & inviolably preserved without Union or Annexation to that of England, and that for this Effect the Sovereigns of Both should be Styled the Kings in the plural Number, or otherwise the King of England and Scotland.

Seventh, that the said Sovereign, after being Crowned King of England, shall come in person and be also Crowned King of Scotland at Scoon in the Marble Chair, which should forthwith be transmitted from London to Scoon.

Eighth, That he should keep his Scots parliaments within the bounds of Scotland and no where else.

Ninth, that at his Coronation he should Swear to Mantain the Church of Scotland free & Independent of all Arch-Bishops & Bishops whatsoever, the See of Rome only excepted ; as also all the laws & Statutes made by the good Kings of Scotland, & should not call nor Suffer no Scotsman to be called out of the Kingdom of Scotland to any Indicatorie in Being.

Tenth, that he should Suffer no Ecclesastical dignities nor Revenues with Scotland to be conferred on any but Scotsmen.

Eleventh, that all temporal Dignitys & places of profit such as these of Chancellour, Chamberlain, Judge, Sherrieff, Provost, Bailie, Guardians of Towns & Castles within Scotland, should be entrusted with none but Scotsmen.

Twelfth, that all Prelates, Barons, Freeholders, should be maintained in the rights & privilidges they then Enjoyed.

Thirteenth, That the Earl of Douglass should be reponed to the Lands enjoyed by his Father & Uncle in England.

Fourteenth, That none of the grants made by the late King Robert or the present King David or any of their predecesors should ever be recalled.

Fifteenth, That the merchants of Scotland should have full liberty of Commerce and Trade with the English, and that they should not be oblidged to go any where, no not even to Calais, the then Staple port for English Wool, but might purchase Wool in England itself, upon paying but half a Merke Custom for the Sack of it.

Sixteenth, That the Sovereign, wherever he should Chance to be, should always have by him a Council of Scots Peers and Lords for the Direction of Scots Affairs.

Seventeenth, That he should impose no Taxes upon Scotland but such as had been paid to and exacted by the best of the Scots Kings.

Eighteenth, That he should not oblige the Scots to serve in the Wars otherwise than was usual befor, nor to keep the fields at their own Charges above four Days at a time, And that if the Exigency of Affairs required any of them to Continue longer in the Service, they should be paid out of the Exchequer, Conform to their Rank & Qwality.

Ninteenth, That as often as the Sovereign should be Crowned at Scoon, the Articles of this agreement should be read to the King & people, and the King shall take an Oath to keep them inviolable.

This Agreement being made out in form and proposed to the Parliament of Scotland, yet notwithstanding of all the Advantages that appeared to be for Scotland, it was unanimously rejected, and expressed so much Detestation against it that they would not so much as reason on the Matter. Nay, there were those who, fearing the King's Resentment (Who was, it seems, for it), that they began to Meditate a revolt. But the King, Satisfied that a free and Independent Nation was to be forced into a compliance with what themselves conceived to be an Ineroachment upon their fundamental Constitution, Complied with their Humour & Dropt the design.

#### NUMBER 19.

King Robert in the year 1307 being the first year of his Government granted to Sir Robert Erskine the Third part of the revenue Accruing to the Crown out of the great Customs of the Burgh of Dundee.

#### NUMBER 20.

A Bond of Association entered into by the Lords & Barons of Scotland for Setting forward the Reformation of Religion and for expelling the French :—



At Edinburgh, the Twentie Seventh of Apryll, the year of God ane thousand fyve hundred threescore years. We whas Names are underwritten, haif promittit and oblidge ourselves faithfull in the presence of our God and be thir presents promitts, that we altogether in general, & every one of us in Special, be himself, with our bodies, goods, friends, & all that we may do, Sall set forwart the reformation of Religion according to Goddes Worde ; & procure be all means possible that the true preaching of Goddes Worde may haif free passage within this realme, with due Administration of the Sacraments and all things depending upon the said Worde. And Sicklyke, deeply Weighing with ourselves the Misbehaviour of the French Ministers heir, the Intolerable oppressions Committed by the Franchemen of Weir upon the puir Subjects of the realme be Meyntenance of the Queen Dowriare, Under collour & pretence of Authority ; The Tyranny of their Captains & Leaders, and Manifest danger of Conqueist in Whilk this Countrie presently Stands, be Reason of diverse fortifications on the Sea Coast, and other Novelties of late Attemptat be them, promitts that we Sall, als Weell every one with others as altogether, with the Queen of England's Armie presently come in for our deliverance, effectually concur & join together, taking One-fauld & plain part of the Expulsion of the Said Strayngers, Oppressors of our Liberty, furth of this Realme, and recovery of our antient freedoms and Liberties, to the end, in time coming, We may under the Obedience of our King & Queen our Soverains be only Reluyt be the laws & Customs of the Countrie & by the Men of the land, and that never any of us all haif pryvy Intelligence be Writing or Message or Communication with any of our said Enemies or Adversars in the Cause, bot be the advice of the rest, at least of Fyve of our Numbers. Attour, that we sall tender this present Cause as if it were the Cause of every one of us in particular, and that the Cause of every one of us now joined

together being leiful & honest, shall be all our Causes in General, and he that is Enemy to the Cause forsaide sall be Enemy to us all : In so far that Whatsomever person will plainly resist thir our Godly Interprysis, and will not Concurr as ane guid Member of this Common Weill, we sall fortifie the Authority of the Council to reduce them to their dutie, lykeas we sall fortifie the Said Authority of the Counsale in all things tending to the Furtherance of the said Cause, and Giff any particular debate, Quarrel or Contraversie, sall arise, for Whatsomever Cause, bygain, present, or to come, betwixt any of us (as God forbid), in that case we sall Submitt ourselves and our said question to the decision of the Counsale, or to Arbitrators, to be named be them, providing always that this be not prejudicial to the ordinar Jurisdiction of Judges ; But that men may pursue their actions by Ordour of Law, civilly or criminally befor the Judges Ordinars, gif they please.

#### NUMBER 21.

Arch Bishop Spotswood says that Gowry was a Nobleman who in his life was much honoured and employed in the Chief Offices at Court, a Man Wise but said to have been too Curious and to have Consulted with Wizards touching the State of things in future times. Yet was he not charged with this, nor Seemed to be touched therewith at his Death which to the Judgment of the beholders, was very peaceble & quiet. And that he was heard to Make that Common Regrete, which many great men has done in Such Misfortunes : that if he had Served God as faithfully as he had done the king, he had not come to that end ; but otherwise he died patiently, with a Contempt of the World & Assurance of Mercy at the hand of God.

I find That George Lord Brechin son to Patrick, first Earl of Panmure, was amongst the number of Nobility &c that Assembled at Elliot house to Consult about Measures

to relieve the Toun of Dundee when General Monk was Storming it. They were not long there when he (Lord Brechin) gave it as his opinion that the place where they were had nothing for their defence, and advised General Lesslie to draw further into the Country for their Security, and told the General that he was not Sure if a detachment from the Enemy at Dundee should make a brisk attempt, they might not be all Surprised and taken out of their beds. But the General being of another mind, his Lordship, who knew the Danger, left the Committee & retired to Sidlaw hills, and it was soon evident what Lord Brechin advised was right for on that same Evening that he left them the whole Committee was Surprised and taken prisoners by a Strong party of the English from Dundee, and sent to London & Committed to the Tower, where all of them, Except General Lesslie, underwent a long imprisonment, even till the Restoration of the king.

N.B.—Lewtenant David Lesslie was the son of Patrick, first Lord Lindores, and was bred up to War from his youth, for when but young he entr'd into the Service of the King of Sweden where he attained the honour to be a Colonel of Horse, and had the reputation of an Excellent Officer; but leaving the Swedish service in the time of the Civil war he betook himself to the Service of the Parliament of Scotland, by whom he was preferred to be Lewtenant-General of their Army, and behaved himself so well in his Services that King Charles 2d, after his Restoration to the throne, Created him a Peer of the Realm under the title of Lord Newark, August 31st, 1680. He died upon the 15th May, 1694, without Male Issue, whereby the title became extinct, it being to the heirs-Male of the General's own body.

Since writing the above I find there were two Generals of this name. The other was Sir Alexr Leslie, first Earl of Leven. It was this Alexr Lesly who was the General spoken off above and taken Prisoner at Elliot in Angus and carried to

London & imprisoned in the Tower ; but am not certain whether the above-Mentioned David Lesslie was in the Committee at Elliot, but it is certain he was a prisoner, and Suffered much. Sir Alexr Leslie was son of Capt Geo : Leslie, extracted from the house of Balquhin, in the County of Aberdeen, one of the most Illustrious families of the Leslys, Being a younger brother he entered Early into the life & Condition of a Soldier in the Lord Vere's Regiment in Holland, where he came to the rank of a Captain, and acquired great reputation. After which he entered into the Service of Gustavus Adolphus, the greatest General of that age, in whose Service he acquitted himself so well that he was held in high Esteem by him, so that when the Emperor had reduced all Germany except Stralsund, which was invested by Count Wallenstein, the imperial army mistrusting the fidelity of their governour, Sent to the King of Sweden to send them an Experienced Officer to command in that place. He pitch'd upon Sir Alexr Leslie as the most fit person for that command, in which Station he behaved so well that he soon forced the imperial General to raise the Siege with considerable loss, although just a little before he made such a boast that he said " Tho' Stralsund were hung in Chains betwixt heaven & Earth he would have it." General Leslie's behaviour was so agreeable to the Burghers that they made him a rich present in gold, and Struck several glorious Medals upon that Occasion, Some of which they presented him. After that he drove the imperial army in 1630 out of the Isle of Rugen. He remained in King Gustavus' & his Daughter's Service, much honoured and respected by them & that Nation for the many Signal Services he had done them, untill the year 1638 that the troubles began in Scotland. At that time he returned to his native Country. He was then appointed General to the Army raised by the Covenanters & Nobility who adhered to them, and a Treaty of peace being agree'd upon betwixt the King & Covenanters, which was



ratified by his Majesty in the Parliament, 1641, the Covenanters' General, Sir Alexr Leslie was at the Conclusion of it Created Earl of Leven, and in the year 1648, when the Estates of Scotland raised an Army for the relief of King Charles 1st, he had the command of the Army Offered him, but he declined it upon Account of his age & Infirmitys, and was One of the most forward & earnest men of the Nation for restoring King Charles 2d and frankly entred into all the Measures & designs for that purpose, and was in this way taken prisoner at Elliot and carried prisoner to the Tower of London, and there kept untill, at the interposition of the Queen of Sweden he was set at Liberty. And to Shew his gratitude he went over to Sweden in person to return her Majesty thanks, where he met with much respect from her Majesty & the Swedish Court, and returning to his own Country lived a private & retired Life untill the year 1662 in which he died.

### NUMBER 23.

The Scrimzours have been remarkable on Several Occasions in the Scottish History. Sir Alexr Scrimgeour was among the first who took the field for King Robert Bruce, & that Valiant Prince, for his many faithfull Services, after he came to the Crown rewarded him with Sundry lands about the Burgh of Innerkeithing.

Sir John Scrimgeiour was killed at the battle of Halydon-hill, 1333, and another Sir James Scrymzour, Constable of Dundee, his Successor, was Slain in the Governour's Army against David, Lord of the Isles, at the battle of Harlaw, 1411. They having flourished long in the State of Barons, they came to the honour of Peerage in the Person of Sir James Scrimgeour, Constable of Dundee, who was Created Viscount of Dudhope by King Charles 1st in the year 1641. He accepted of a command in the forces sent from Scotland to the aid of the English Parliament against the King, and lost his life in the Battle

of Marston Moor. Second of July, 1644. His Son John, by Mary his wife, Daughter of Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, succeeded him in Estate & honours, and took up Arms in behalf of King Charles 2d, and Suffered much for his Loyalty; but after the Restoration he received Some part of Amends, being created Earl of Dundee, Anno 1661, and was made one of the Privy Council. He was married to Mary, daughter of William, Earl of Dalhousie, but dying without Issue, by reason of an Entaile of his Estate (purely through inadvertency) terminated in the heirs-Male, the king Succeeded thereto as *Ultimus haeres*, and the honour became extinct. The Scrimgeours were commonly Married to Some of the greatest Ladys in the Nation, and the Nobility took many of their daughters to Wife, as is Very evident from Crauford's Peerage of Scotland from whom this is extracted.

#### NUMBER 24.

John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, was the Son & heir of William Graham of Claverhouse, by his wife Jean Carnegy, daughter of John, Earl of Ethy, & Sister to David first Earl of Northesk, which William was son & heir of William Graham of Claverhouse by his wife Marion, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Poury, whose brother, Walter Graham, was the first of the Branch of Duntroon, which William and Walter forsaid were the Sons of William Graham of Claverhouse by his wife Ann, daughter of Robert Lundy of Balgony, which William was descended from John Graham of Balargus, of which lands he Obtained a grant from Archibald, Earl of Angus to himself & his wife Marjory, daughter of Sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhop, Anno 1482 and which John Graham was Second son of Sir Robert Graham of Fintry, which Robert was the Eldest son of Sir William Graham of Kincardin by the Lady Mary Stewart, his Second wife, daughter of Robert 3rd, King o Scotland.

John Graham, Viscount Dundee went thro' a Course of Studies at St Andrews, and after traveling in Foreign parts betook himself to a Military Life, first in the French Service and Sometime after he engaged into the Service of the States of Holland, 1672, & had a Cornet's Commission in the Prince of Orange's Guard of Horse, and having acquitted himself so well in that Station he was advanced in 1674 to be Captain of a Troop of Horse, and acquired the highest reputation for Valour; and leaving the Dutch Service by a particular character from the Prince of Orange to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, he was recommended to King Charles 2d, who Nominated him one of his Captains of the 3 independent Troops who were raised to force the Dissenters in the Western shires to a Compliance into Episcopacy Anno 1678. And when King James ascended the throne at the death of his brother Charles 2d, 6th Feby, 1688, he was Sworn a Privy Councillor and in short he acquitted himself so in the Service and to the liking of that Popish & persecuting Prince (being it appears himself a man of popish principles in religion, if indeed he professed any religion at all) that he advanced him to Several honours, and in the 4th year of his reign raised him to the honour of Viscount Dundee, the Constablary of which Burgh with the barony of Dudhop being sometime befor bestowed upon him. And after that Prince had Abdicated the throne and it was declared Vacant, he went to the Highlands and raised a body of Clans by King James' Authority. He, with these and 300 Irish, making in all a body of 1600 Horse & foot, engaged Major General Mackay with 4000 Foot & some horse & Dragoons at Kilicrankie, 27th July 1689, where he was slain. After the Battle he was interred in the Vault of the familie of Athole within the Church of Blair. He was married to Jean Lady Cochran daughter & heiress of William, 1st Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had a son James, who dyed an Infant, in the month of December 1689, so that the honour devolving on

Mr David Graham, his Uncle, who espoused King James's interest, & was in the battle of Kilierankie with his brother, for which he was outlawed & fled to France, where he died in 1700 unmarried. And had not the Estate & honour been forfeited, William Graham of Duntroon would have Succeeded to both.

#### NUMBER 25.

Act of Parliament for allowing the Bible to be read in the Vulgar Tongue Anno 1543.

Anent the writting gevin in by Lord Maxuell in presence of my Lord Governour and Lordis of Articklis to be avisit by thaim, giff the Samin be resonable or not, of the quhilk the tenor followis: It is Statute & ordainit, that it sall be lefull to all our Sovirane Ladyis Leiges to have the Haly Writ, To Witt the New Testament & the Auld in the Vulgar Toung, in Inglis and Scots of ane Guid & true Translation, and that thai sal incur na Crimes for the hearing & reading of the Samen, providing always that na man dispute or hald Opinieonis under the pains Containit in the Actis of Parliament, the Lordis of Articklis beand avisit with the said writing, finds the samen resonable, and therefor thinkis that the samin may be usit amangis all the Leiges of this Realme in our Vulgar Toung of ane gude treu and just Translation, because there was na law shewn nor producit in the Contrar, and that none of our Soverane Ladyis Leiges incur ony Crimes for hearing or reading of the Samin, in form as said is, nor Sall be accusit therefor in time coming, and that na personis dispute, argue, or hold Oppinions of the samin under the saidis painis containit in the forsaid Actis of Parliament.

#### NUMBER 26.

Though it be in no way relating to the intention of my design in Notting down only Anecdotes relating to Dundee, yet because it was in the beginning of King James 6th reign



in England, and not long after he had settled matters betwixt Dundee & Perth, and because it is somewhat curious I shall here take a note of the name of those Gentlemen that were employed in what they call King James' Translation of the Bible, it being done in his time and by his Authority and is that which we now use.

The Translators were 47 in Number and divided into 6 Companies according to the several places in which they were, to meet and Consult together so that nothing should pass without a general Consent.

1st. The five books of Moses, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1st & 2d Books of Samuel, 1st & 2d Books of Kings to be translated by Ten persons at Westminster, Viz :

1. Lancelot Andrews D.D. Dean of Westminster after B : Winchester.
2. John Overall D.D. Dean of St Pauls afterward B : of Norwich.
3. Hadrianus a Saravia D.D.
4. Dr Clarke, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, preacher in Canterbury.
5. Dr John Layfield, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector, St Clement Danes, he being well skilled in Architecture, his judgment was much relied upon with regard to the Fabrick of the Tabernacle & Temple.
6. Dr Leigh, Archdeacon of Middlesex & Rector of Alhallows, Barking.
7. Mr Frances Burglay.
8. Mr King.
9. Mr Thomson.
10. Mr William Bedell of Cambridge, Vicar of Tottenham High Cross.

2nd. The first & 2d Book of Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, & Canticles to be Translated by 8 persons at Cambridge :

1. Mr Lively.
2. Mr John Richardson, Fellow of Emmanuel College, afterward D.D: Master, 1st of Peter-House & then of Trinity College.
3. Mr Laurence Chaderton, afterward D.D: fellow of Christ's College and Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
4. Mr Dillingham, Fellow of Christ's College.
5. Mr Roger Andrews, afterwards D.D: Brother to ye Bishop & Mr of Jesus College.
6. Mr Harrison, Vice Chancellor of Trinity College.
7. Mr Robert Spalding, Fellow of St. Johns College & Proffessor of Hebrew.
8. Mr Andw Byng, Fellow of Peter House & Hebrew Proffessor before Mr Spalding.

3d. The 4 greater 12 Lesser Prophets, & the Lamentations to be translated by 7 Persons at Oxford, Viz :

1. Dr John Harding, presedent of Magdalen College.
2. Dr John Reynolds, President of Corpus Christi College.
3. Dr Thomas Holland, Rector of Exeter College & Regius Proffessor of Divinity.
4. Dr Richd. Kilbye, Rector of Lincoln College.
5. Mr Miles Smith afterwards D.D: & Bishop of Glocester. He wrot the preface.
6. Mr Richard Brett, Beneficed at Quainton in Buckinghamshire.
7. Mr Fairelough or Featley.

4th. The Apocrypha to be Translated by 7 persons at Cambridge, Viz :

1. Dr John Duport, prebendary of Ely and Master of Jesus College.
2. Dr William Braithwait, first Fellow of Emmanuel College & afterwards Master of Gonville & Caius College.
3. Dr Radelyffe, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

4. Mr Samuel Ward, Fellow of Emmanuel College, afterwards D.D: and Master of Sidney College & Margaret Professor of Divinity.
5. Mr Andrew Dowens Fellow of St Johns College & Greek Proffessor.
6. Mr John Bois, Rector of Boxworth in Cambridge.
7. Mr Ward, Fellow of Queens College & afterwards Prebendary of Chichester, & Rector of Bishop-Waltham in Hampshire.
- 5th. The Four Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, & Apocalypse, to be Translated by 8 persons at Oxford, Viz :
  1. Dr Thomas Ravis, dean of Christ's Church, afterwards Bishop of London.
  2. Dr. Geo. Abbot, Master of University College, afterwards AB. Canty.
  3. Mr Edes, Dean of Worcester.
  4. Mr Thomson.
  5. Mr Henry Savile.
  6. Dr Peryn.
  7. Mr Ravens.
  8. Mr Harmes.
- 6th. The Epistles to be Translated by Seven at Westminster :
  1. Dr William Barlow, of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, dean of Chichester, & afterwards Successively B : of Rochester & Lincoln.
  2. Dr Hutchenson.
  3. Dr Spencer.
  4. Mr Fenton.
  5. Mr Rabbet.
  6. Mr Sanderson.
  7. Mr Dakins.

#### NUMBER 27.

A Supplication presented to the King by the Lords who detained his Majesty at Ruthven on 23rd August 1582 from Mr Calderwood's large Manuscript.—Crauford's "Lives."

It may seem Strange unto your Highness, that we, your Majestie's humble & Obedient Subjects, are here conven'd beyond your Highness' expectation, but after your Grace hath heard the Urgent Occasions, that have pressed us thereunto, your Majesty will not Marvell at this honest, lawfull, necessare, & godly enterprise. Sir, for the dutefull reverence & Obedience we owe to your Highness, and for that we ever abhorred to attempt any thing that might seem displeasent to your Excellencie, we have Suffered now about the Space of twa years, Such false accusations, Calumnies, Oppressions, & persecutions be the moyen of the Duke of Lennox and him who is called Earl of Arran, that the like of their insolences and enormities were never heretofor borne with in Scotland; which wrongis, albeit they were most intolerable, yet for that they only touched us in particular, we comported them patiently, ever attending when your Highness would put remeed thereto; but now seeing the persons forsaid have entered plainly to trouble the whole body of this Common-Wealth, as well Ministers of the blessed Evangeliall as the true proffessors thereof, but in Special that a Number of Noblemen, Barons, Burgesses, and Community that did most Worthilie in your Highness' Service during your Youth, whom principaly & only they molest, and against whom only they use most rigour and Extremity of Laws, Acts, and Pratiques, for greater Vindication so that a part of these your Subjects is exiled, another part tormented, put to Questons, and with partiality Executed, and, if any escape their Barbarous fury, yet have no Access to your Majestie, but are falsely calumnated, minced, debarred your presence and holden out of your favour, Papists & the most notable murderers of your Father and Regents are daily called home, restored to their former Honours & Heritages, and oftentimes highly rewarded with Offices, Roumes, & Possessions of your most faithfull Servants. Finally, Sir, your Estate Royal is not governed be



the Council of your Nobility, as your most worthy progenitors used to do, but at the Pleasure of the Persons forsaid, who enterprised nothing but as they received directions from the Bishops of Glasgow & Ross, your denounced Rebels, having with them adjoined in their Ordinary Councils the Pope's Nuncios, the Ambassadors of Spain, and Such others of the Catholick Papists in France as ever labour'd to Subvert the trew religion to the Spoil of your Crown. With these forfaulted Persons and with your Mother, without advice of your Estates, they travailled to cause your Majesty negotiate & traffique, persuading your Highness to be reconciled with her, and to associate her Conjunctly with you in your Authority, thereby meaning nothing but to convict them of Usurpation, Conspiracy, & Treason that Served your Highness most faithfull in your youth, and Swa having these your best Subjects out of the way, who, with the defence of your innocence maintained the Purity of Religion, as twa actions united and unseparable. What else could have ensued & followed, but the wrak baith of the ane & the other, and for conclusion be their practices your whole country, for which, Sir, you most give Account to your Eternal God. Because we most be answerable to your Excellency is so perturbed, altered, & put out of Frame that the trew religion the Common-Wealth, your Crown, Estate & person, are in no less danger then when you were delivered out of the hands of the Murtherers of your Father. Sir, beholding these dangers to be immanent & at hand, without Speedy help, and seeing your most noble person in Hazard, the preservation of which is more precious to us than our own lives, Seeing also, in appearance, that your Majesty was forewarned thereof, but like to perishe befor you could perceive perill, we thought we could not be Answerable to our good God, neither be faithfull Subjects to your Highness, if, after our abilitie, we prevented not their pitiefull dissasters, and preserved your Majesty from the same. For this effect,

with all dutiefull humility, we your Majestie's trew Subjects, are here conven'd, desiring your Majesty in the Name of the Eternal God, and for the love ye bear to his trew Religion, your Country & Subjects, that as ye would the Tranqwalitie of your own Estate, to retire yourself to such a part of the Countrie where your Majesty's Person may be most Surelie preserved, and your Nobility neither under perill of our lands, lives, nor heritages. Your Majestie sall see the desloyalties, Falsits, Treasons, of the persons forsaid, with their complices evidently proven and declared in their faces, to the glorie of God, advancement of his trew Religion, your Majesty's preservation, Honour & deliverance, pacesing of your perturbed Common-Wealth and Countrie, and to their perpetuale ignominie, infamie, & Shame.—Crauford.

#### NUMBER 28.

The Port of Dundee will contain 200 Sail of Vessels, and at Spring tides it has 14 feet water in the harbour, and admitts Vessels of 300 Tuns burden. There is at present 70 Ships or above belonging to the Town, and the "Dundee," which belongs to the Whale fishing Company, is a Vessel of 264 Tuns burden.

#### NUMBER 29.

Nicolaus Deidonanus so called from the Town of Dundee, the place of his birth, was born towards the late end of the Reign of King Robert 3rd or the beginning of King James 1st. Having finished the course of his Studies in the Belles Letters, and Philosophy, he applyed himself to Theology, entered into holy orders, & became a Monk of the order of St Dominick. After which he went to Germany, where he was made Proffessor at Cologne. Whilst he was in this Station he wrote a Book upon the Method of Interpreting the Sacred Scriptures, and another Concerning the Authority of Councils, both of which ar Still Extant. He died in the year 1460.—McKenzie's Lives,

## NUMBER 30.

Henry Scrimzeour was descended from the Noble & antient family of the Scrimzours of Dudhop, Standard bearers to the Kings of Scotland, about the year 1057. He was born in the Toun of Dundee in the year 1506, & having attained a Competent age he was put to the Grammar Scholl, where in a small Space of time he learned the Latin & Greek to a Suprizing perfection. Thereafter he was sent to the University of St Andrews, where he passed his course of Philosophy with great applause, then was sent over to the University of Paris, where he Studied the Civil law for some time. But the two great Lawyers of that age, Eginar Baron & Francis Duarein, being both of them teaching at Bourges, he went & Studied under them for a Considerable time. Here he became intimately acquainted with James Arnot, who was Professor of Greek in that City, and who recommended him to two persons of Quality of the Name of Bucherell, whom he instructed in the Belles Letters and Brought up in all the other accomplishments requisite for persons of Quality. These made him acquainted with Bernard Bochetel, Bishop of Renes. This Prelate invited him to accompany him into Italy, and by this means he became acquainted with the most famous men in Italy, and was at Padua when Frances Spira died, and wrote his History under the title of the Life of Frances Spira by Henry of Scotland. After this he came to Geneva where he for some time taught Philosophy. But a fire happening in that City, his house was burnt and all that belonged to him, so that he was reduced to great Straits. A Gentleman of the name of Huldrick Fuger in Germany wrote for him, with whom he lived in the City of Augsburg, during which time he collected a Noble Library & wrote Several Books, and came to Geneva to get them printed by Henry Steven printer there, and was desired by the Magistrates to resume his former profession of Philisophy, which he did in 1563. Two years after that he opened a School for

teaching Law, and had the honour to be the first professor & founder of it in Geneva. He died either in the year 1572 or beginning of 1573.—Extracted from McKenzie.

### NUMBER 31.

John Wadlock was born at Dundee, and having finished the course of his Studies he entered into holy orders & became a Monk of the order of S. Francis. He was sent to Rome by his Superior to Negotiate some affairs of theirs at Court, where he gave such Instances of his Wisdom, prudence, & Learning that he was afterwards made Provincial of the Order in Scotland, and proffered to be advanced to an Episcopal See which he refused. This Learned man applied himself principally to the Mathematical Sciences, in all which there were none of his age better seen than he was, and he wrote a Number of Books thereon.

### NUMBER 32.

The following Gentlemen were Magistrates here Viz :

Sir Thomas Mudie, Provost.

Messrs John Scrymsour	} Bailies.
Willm. Duncan	
Alexr. Watson	

### NUMBER 33.

Corbred 2, Surnam'd Galdus, & whom Tacitus calls Galgacus, who fought so Valiantly against Julius Agricola, delivered the following Speech to the Army befor they Engaged the Roman Army under the Command of the afore-named General, at the Hill Grampus as Mentioned before.

#### THE SPEECH.

As often as I revolve in my mind the cause & necessity of this war, I am persuaded that this day, & your Unanimous agreement, will be the beginning of the British Liberty. We



are all sensible of Slavery. We have no land or Sea left Secure ; the Roman fleet riding on our Coasts, to take Arms & fight, as it is honourable for the brave, so it is Safest for the Coward. Our former Combats with the Romans were Various in their Success, yet we had hopes, & a reserve Still in our own power. For we, the flower of the British nation, and therefore Seated in the innermost Recesses, never beheld the Slavish Shores nor had our Eyes Violated with the prospect of a Foreign Government. For this little Corner has preserved us the small remains of our Country & Liberty. But now the bounds of Britain are discovered, and to attempt what is unknown is reputed great. We have no nation behind us, but a raging sea & senseless rocks. The Romans are in the bowells of our Country, whose pride you vainly seek to Evade by Modesty & Submission. They are the Rapparees of the Universe. When lands are wanting they rifle the Ocean ; if their Enemy is rich they are Covetous, if poor Ambitious ; so that neither East nor West can Satisfy their unruly Passions. They are the only greedy men that, with Equal Avarice, make Wealth & poverty their prey. To kill, plunder, bear away, they call by the false name of Empire, and Desolation they term a Settled peace.

Nature commands us all to hold our Children & Relations dear. These are pressed and carried some where to be Slaves. Our Wives & Sisters are not ravished in hostile manner, but they are deluded & debauched under the Speious pretence of Friendship & hospitality. Our Estates are wasted in paying Tribute, our corn in Supplying the Army with provisions, Our bodys & hands are worn out, partly by stripes & partly by contempt, while we are set to work on bogs & woods. They that are born Slaves are Sold but once, and then Mantained at the charge of the purchasers ; but Britain daily buys & Mantains its own Servitude. As in a private family new Servants are always a laughing Stock to the old, so in this old family of

the Universe we, being Newly discover'd & vile, are sought out for Scorn & destruction. There are no fields, no Mines, no ports, for which we may be reserv'd to till, to dig, to Trade in. The gallantry of Subjects is very distastefull to their Lords; and yet distance & privacy, as it is most safe, are more Suspected, having lost all hopes of Pardon. Let us act as men that hold their Liberty, as well as their glory dear. The Brigantes, led by a Woman, Burnt their Colony & took their Forts, and, if Success had not made them careless, had broke their Yoke. We are as yet entire, unsubdued, born to be free, and not the Vassals of proud Rome. Well let them see at their first Meeting what Caledonia has reserved till the last.

D'ye think the Roman bravery in War Equals their licentiousness in peace? No, they are made great by an intestine discord & Dissentions; they make their Enemy's iaults the glory of their army, compos'd of several nations, which prosperity keeps together, and adversity will disband, unless the French and Germans, & (what I blush to say) some Britons too, are foolishly lavish of their blood, to establish Usurpation. It cannot be conceived that Enemies will continue longer faithfull & affectionate than Servants. The feeble bonds of their love are fear & terror, and if these are once removed, they'll streight begin to hate those they cease to dread. All the Encouragements to Victory are on our Side. The Romans have no wives to raise their Courage, or parents to upbraid their flight. They have either no country to defend, or if they have 'tis another. The few but fearfull men, distracted by their Ignorance, casting their Eyes on our Strange heavens, Earth, and woods, the gods at last propitious, have in a manner delivered, into our hands, pent up & bound. Ne'er fear the terror of their glittering Gold, & silver, that neither can defend nor hurt. We shall have troops marching, even in their very army. The Britons will remember, sure, their Country's Cause, nor can the French forget their former liberty. Like

the Usipian cohort, the Germans, will desert, We have nothing more to fear, their garrisons are drained, their Colonies are made up of Old Men, some refusing to obey and others commanding Tyrannically, while their towns are at diffrence & discord among themselves. Here is the General, and the Army, their Tribute, & Mines, with other Sorts of Miseries, the punishment of Slaves, which you must Suffer forever, or revenge on this spot. Therefore, going to fight, remember your Ancestors, & pity your Posterity. They received this Speech with Singing & Shouting.

Both Armys being ready to engage, Agricola Supposed it best to say something to his Army also, which was as follows  
Viz :—

#### AGRICOLA'S SPEECH.

In eight years' time, fellow Soldiers, by your pains, fidelity, & Valour, and the Aspicious fortune of the Roman Empire, you have conquered Britain. In so many Expeditions & & bloody battles there was need of your labour and patience to encounter opposing Nature, as well as resolution to resist the enemy. As I do not repent my having you for my Soldiers, so I hope you do not having me for your leader. I have Surpassed the limits of our ancient Generals, and you the bounds of preceding armys. We do not possess the end of Britain by fame & Report, but have actually Seized it With our Arms & Pavilions. Britain is found and Subdued, I have often heard the Brave cry out when you were fatigued with bogs & hills and rivers in your March, when shall we have an Enemy, when shall we fight ? They now appear forced from their Lurking holes, & you enjoy your wish & fit opportunity for your Valour. All things will be prone & yield to us as Victors, but Cross and adverse if Vanquished. For, as to have finished such tedious journies, to have evaded such great Woods, & Crost so many arms of the Sea, is honourable, & becoming, if we go on, so if we turn our backs, that which was our advantage will prove our danger, we have not their

knowledge of the country, or the same provisions for the Army, but we have Swords & hands & in them we have all. I am very well Satisfied. Flight is neither safe for the General nor the Army. An honourable death far excels a mean ignoble life ; safety & honour dwell together, but it cannot be inglorious to fall on the Utmost confines of Earth & Nature.

If you had new nations, and an untried foe, I would make the deeds of other Armys an Argument for your Courage : but now reflect on your own Exploits, interrogate your own eyes. They are the same who by Stealth, and under the Covert of the Night assulted the Ninth Legion, and were routed by a blast of your breath. They are the most apt to run of all the Britons, for which reason they are now alive. When we travel the wild forest, we chase away the Sturdy Monsters of the wood with force & violence but the Rascal herd flies at the Noise of every passenger, so the Most daring Britons are long since dead ; these are but base ignoble Numbers, whom you have found, not because they have resolved to fight, but because they are the last you have overtook. Their bodys are fixed with excessive fear to the ground o'er which you'll gain a fair & signal victory. But an end to your expeditions, and let this day finish the work of fifty years, Convince the Common-Wealth that neither the length of the War nor any excuses for not making an end of it, can be charged upon the Army.—From *Life of Agricola*.

#### NUMBER 34.

Tho' this article does in no ways belong to the Subject of the foregoing pages, yet I thought fit to Extract it from Tacitus 12th Book :—

Caractacus, when at the Court of Castismaundo, Queen of the Brigantes, was Seized and sent to the Romans nine years after the war in Britain broke out. His fame spread throughout the Islands and reaching the adjacent provinces and was



celebrated in Italy. All coveted the sight of that man that for so many years depised our Forces, in so much that even in Rome his name was held in veneration, and Caesar, while he extolled his own, made the vanquished General's Glory shine the brighter. The people were Summoned, to see him as a sight : the Guards were drawn out into the field that lies before the Fort they kept Garrison in, and after all the Emperor's Slaves were passed by, his Caparisons, Chains, & Medals, and whatever he had enriched himself with in foreign wars were carried in Triumph, after them his brother's wife & daughter, and last of all, himself. Their fear made them ask what was Mean & inglorious, but Caractacus, without being dejected in Countenance or Speech, only desired them to pity him, and when he was come up to the throne spoke in this Manner.

“ Had my discretion in my better days been equal to the greatness of my birth, I should have appeared here as a friend & ally, and not a prisoner, nor would you, Sir, have thought it beneath you to have treated with a Prince descended of Noble Ancestors, and who once Commanded many Nations. My present condition, as it Seems to me ill-favoured & dishonourable, without doubt, must needs add to your Glory, I once had Horses, Men, Arms, & Money at my Command, & 'tis no wonder I am deprived of 'em all against my will, If Rome aspires at Universal Empire, does it follow that the World must of Necessity truckle to her ? Had I surrendred myself up to you at first 'twould not have added to your fortune or my Glory, and I had been forgot as soon as dead ; but if you Spare my life now, I shall live, an Everlasting Instance of your Clemency.”

Whereupon Caesar pardoned him, his wife, and Brothers, who, when their Chains were broken off, addressed themselves to Agrippina, who was Seated upon another throne Not far off, and Complimented her in the same manner they did the prince.

From the following Three Tables being three <sup>several</sup> different periods may be some Notion of the Increass of Trade therein, it being the Taxes or Stent raised upon the Trade of the Burghs.

QUEEN MARY TAXED THEM—1556.

				June 9 1556	Sept 2 1556
1	Edinburgh ....	....	....	68 13 4	541 13 4
2	Stirling ....	....	....	16 16 10	54 14 8 $\frac{1}{3}$
3	Linlithgow ....	....	....	10 2 6	32 18 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
4	Rothsay ....	....	....	4 10 0	14 12 6
5	Dumbarton ....	....	....	5 12 1	18 4 5
6	Renfrew ....	....	....	6 15 0 $\frac{1}{3}$	21 18 9
7	Ruglen ....	....	....	4 10 0	14 12 6
8	Air ....	....	....	15 5 0	51 3 9
9	Irvine ....	....	....	9 0 0	29 5 0
10	Glasgow ....	....	....	13 10 0	43 17 6
11	Kirkcubright ....	....	....	6 5 0	21 18 9
12	Wigtown ....	....	....	6 15 0	21 18 9
13	Whithorn ....	....	....	6 15 0	21 18 9
14	Lanark ....	....	....	5 12 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 4 5
15	Jedburgh ....	....	....	6 15 0	21 18 9
16	Selkirk ....	....	....	4 10 0	14 12 6
17	Peebles ....	....	....	4 10 0	14 12 6
18	Haddington ....	....	....	28 5 0	65 16 3
19	North Berwick ....	....	....	2 5 0	7 6 3
20	Dunbar ....	....	....	4 10 0	14 12 6
21	Lauder ....	....	....	4 10 0	14 12 6
22	Dumfries ....	....	....	11 10 0	37 7 6
23	Aberdeen ....	....	....	63 0 0	204 15 0
24	Dundee ....	....	....	84 7 6	274 4 1
25	Perth ....	....	....	49 10 0	161 17 6
26	Banff ....	....	....	4 10 0	14 12 6
27	Dumfermling ....	....	....	6 15 0	21 18 9
28	Craill ....	....	....	4 0 0	13 0 0

					June 9 1556	Sept 2 1556
29	Forfar	....	....	....	3 7 6	10 19 4
30	Brechin	....	....	....	11 15 0	36 11 3
31	Montrose	....	....	....	18 0 0	58 10 0
32	Elgin	....	....	....	6 5 0	21 18 9
33	Inverness	....	....	....	11 5 0	36 11 3
34	Arbroath	....	....	....	9 0 0	29 5 0
35	St Andrews	....	....	....	20 0 0	65 0 0
36	Coupar	....	....	....	18 0 0	58 0 0
37	Culane	....	....	....	2 5 0	7 6 3
38	Fores	....	....	....	5 12 0	18 4 0
39	Nairn	....	....	....	2 5 $1\frac{1}{3}$	7 6 3
40	Tayn	....	....	....	3 9 1	10 19 $3\frac{1}{3}$
41	Dysart	....	....	....	7 17 6	25 11 $10\frac{1}{3}$
42	Kirkaldie	....	....	....	4 10 0	14 12 6

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582	10	7	2189	3	$6\frac{1}{3}$
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					Novr 28 1556	14 1557
1	Edinburgh	....	....	....	208 6 0	2650 0 0
2	Stirling	....	....	....	21 12 $0\frac{1}{3}$	252 12 6
3	Linlithgow	....	....	....	12 13 4	151 17 6
4	Rothsay	....	....	....	5 12 6	67 10 0
5	Dunbarton	....	....	....	7 1 $0\frac{1}{3}$	84 10 8
6	Renfrew	....	....	....	8 8 0	101 15 0
7	Ruglen	....	....	....	5 12 6	67 10 0
8	Air	....	....	....	19 13 4	236 5 0
9	Irvine	....	....	....	11 5 0	135 0 0
10	Glasgow	....	....	....	16 17 6	202 10 0
11	Kirkeubright	....	....	....	8 8 9	101 5 0
12	Wigtown	....	....	....	8 8 0	101 5 0
13	Whithorn	....	....	....	8 8 0	101 5 0
14	Lanark	....	....	....	7 1 $0\frac{1}{3}$	84 10 8
15	Jedburgh	....	....	....	8 8 9	101 5 0

				Novr 28 1556			14 1557		
16	Selkirk	....	....	5	12	6	67	10	0
17	Peebles	....	....	5	12	6	67	10	0
18	Haddington	....	....	25	6	3	147	19	0
19	North Berwick	....	....	2	17	6	34	10	0
20	Dunbar	....	....	5	12	6	67	10	0
21	Lauder	....	....	5	12	6	67	10	0
22	Dumfries	....	....	14	11	6	174	18	8
23	Aberdeen	....	....	48	15	0	945	0	0
24	Dundee	....	....	105	9	3	1265	11	0
25	Perth	....	....	31	17	6	742	10	0
26	Bamff	....	....	5	12	6	67	10	0
27	Dumfermling	....	....	8	8	9	101	5	0
28	Craill	...	....	5	0	0	60	0	0
29	Forfar	....	....	4	4	4	50	12	6
30	Brechin	....	....	14	5	0	160	15	0
31	Montrose	....	....	22	10	0	270	0	0
32	Elgin	....	....	8	8	9	101	5	0
33	Inverness	....	....	14	10	5	168	15	0
34	Arbroath	....	....	11	5	0	135	0	0
35	St Andrews	....	....	25	0	0	300	0	0
36	Coupar	...	....	22	10	0	270	0	0
37	Culane	....	....	2	17	6	34	10	0
38	Forres	...	....	7	0	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	84	10	8
39	Nairn	...	....	2	17	6	34	10	0
40	Tayn	....	....	4	4	4	50	12	6
41	Dysart	....	....	9	16	10	118	2	6
42	Kirkaldie	...	....	5	12	6	67	10	0
				783	6	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	10094	8	2



## TAXES—1695.

		£ Scots	Brot up ....		£10010
1	Edinburgh ....	3880	34	Elgin ....	138
2	Perth ....	360	35	Peebles ....	66
3	Dundee ....	560	36	Craill ....	36
4	Aberdeen ....	726	37	Tain ....	30
5	Stirling ....	172	38	Culross ....	24
6	Linlithgow ....	156	39	Bamff ....	42
7	St Andrews ....	72	40	Whithorn ....	8
8	Glasgow ....	1800	41	Forfar ....	24
9	Air ....	128	42	Rothsay ....	30
10	Haddington ....	190	43	Nairn ....	9
11	Dysart ....	30	44	Forres ....	24
12	Kirkaldie ....	288	45	Rutherglen ....	12
13	Montrose ....	240	46	North Berwick ....	6
14	Cowpar ....	108	47	Anstruther Wester ....	6
15	Anstruther ....	18	48	Cullen ....	8
16	Dumfries ....	230	49	Lauder ....	30
17	Inverness ....	180	50	Kintore ....	9
18	Burntisland ....	72	51	Annand ....	12
19	Innerkeithing ....	38	52	Lochmabben ....	18
20	Kinghorn ....	42	53	Sanquhar ....	6
21	Brechin ....	54	54	New Galloway ....	6
22	Irvine ....	60	55	Kilrenney ....	8
23	Jedburgh ....	102	56	Fortrose ....	10
24	Kirkcubright ....	36	57	Dingwall ....	8
25	Wigtoun ....	36	58	Dornoch ....	18
26	Dumfermling ....	90	59	Queensferrey ....	54
27	Pittenweem ....	30	60	Inverary ....	24
28	Selkirk ....	72	61	Inverury ....	12
29	Dumbarton ....	30	62	Wick ....	20
30	Renfrew ....	36	68	Kirkwall ....	72
31	Dumbar ....	60	64	Inverbervy ....	6
32	Lanark ....	60	65	Stranrawer ....	22
33	Arbroath ....	54			
		£10010			£10808

## TAX ROLL IN 1771.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Edinr ....	34	10	0	Brought up	85	12	0
Perth ....	3	8	0	Lanark ....	0	10	0
Dundee ....	4	8	0	Arbroath....	0	10	0
Aberdeen ....	5	18	0	Elgin ....	0	15	0
Stirling ....	1	8	0	Peebles ....	0	8	0
Linlithgow ....	1	2	0	Craill ....	0	4	0
St Andrews ....	0	7	0	Tain ....	0	3	0
Glasgow ....	18	10	0	Culross ....	0	2	0
Air ....	0	15	0	Banff ....	0	7	0
Haddington ....	1	5	0	Whithorn ....	0	1	0
Dysart ....	0	2	0	Forfar ....	0	4	0
Kirkaldie ....	0	18	0	Rothsay ....	0	2	0
Montrose....	2	12	0	Nairn ....	0	3	0
Coupar ....	0	10	0	Forres ....	0	6	0
Anster Easter ....	0	5	0	Rutherglen ....	0	4	0
Dumfries....	2	0	0	North Berwick ....	0	1	0
Inverness ....	1	11	0	Cullen ....	0	2	0
Burntisland ....	0	4	0	Lauder ....	0	5	0
Innerkeithing ....	0	5	0	Kilrenney ....	0	2	0
Kinghorn ....	0	9	0	Annand ....	0	2	0
Brechin ....	0	9	0	Lochmaben ....	0	1	0
Irvine ....	0	18	0	Sanquhar ....	0	1	0
Jedburgh ....	0	16	0	New Galloway ....	0	1	0
Kirkeudbright ....	0	6	0	Dingwall ....	0	2	0
Wigtoun ....	0	5	0	Dornoch ....	0	3	0
Pittenweem ....	0	4	0	Queensferrey ....	0	4	0
Dumfermling ....	0	16	0	Fortrose ....	0	2	0
Anster Wester ....	0	1	0	Kintore ....	0	1	0
Selkirk ....	0	9	0	Inverury ....	0	1	0
Dumbarton ....	0	6	0	Inverary ....	0	1	0
Renfrew ....	0	5	0	Wick ....	0	2	0
Dunbar ....	0	10	0	Kirkwall ....	0	12	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
	85	12	0		91	14	0

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Brought up	91	14	0	Brought up	91	18	0
Inverbervy ....	0	1	0	Cambelltown ....	0	2	0
Stranraer ....	0	3	0				
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£91	18	0		£92	0	0

N.B.—By the two first Tables may, in some degree, be guesed the dismal Effects of the Storming of the Town. In the first it stands the place of note for Trade next to Edinburgh, but in the next it Stands only the Third.

### NUMBER 36.

The Dominicans or Black Friars so called, who are also called *Fratres Praedicatores* because of their frequent Preaching, were instituted by St Dominic, first founder or Contriver of the Inquisition, who was descended of the Noble family of the Gusmans in Spain. He was a Canon Regular of the Cathedral of Osma, and Arch-Deacon of that Church. He became renowned by his Sermons against the Albigenses, and founded a congregation of Preachers, who devoted themselves entirely to the conversion of Hereticks. He died in the year 1221, after his Order had been approved of by Pope Inocent 3d, in the year 1215, & by Honorius 3 his Successor 1216.

This Order was afterwards divided into 45 provinces, of which Scotland was the Eighteenth. The first of them that came to Scotland, were brought over from France (by Willm Malvoisin who was first B. of Glasgow then of St Andrews) soon after the year 1220.

Their Convent in this place was founded by Andw Abercromby, burgess of Dundee in 1515. John Grierson, Provincial of the Order for 30 years, was here profess'd a Dominican, was much Esteemed for his Learning and died in 1564.

This Order is one of the most Considerable of the Church of Rome, for there have been Three or Four Popes, several Cardinals, & a great many Bishops & learned men of this in-

stitute. Their Superiors are chosen by Plurality of Votes, according to the Statutes of Vincentius de Bandel de Chateau-Neuf, an Italian & General of the Order.

They ought to Abstain from Eating of flesh for seven months together, that is from September to Easter; they ought not to lye on Feather beds nor in Sheets but on a Mattress; they ought to say Every Saturday, in case there falls neither fast nor feast upon that day, the Office of the Virgin Mary; their patron, St Dominick by Pope Honorius the 3d was made Master of the Sacred Palace, which place to this day is possessed by a Dominican, to whom belongs the Interpretation of the Scriptures and the censure of all Books. They may preach everywhere without permission of the Bishops, & are allowed to confess all noblemen & their Ladies without the consent of their Curates. They give the Sacraments everywhere & are exempted from all Ecclesiastical Censures.

The Emperor Henry the Seventh, is thought to have been posioned with a hostie given him by a Dominican, & ever since that time they are obliged, by way of punishment, to give the hostie with the left hand, which they observe to this day. Their habit is a white gown & Scapular, which they pretend was prescribed to them by the Virgin Mary.

### NUMBER 37.

Gray Friars or Franciscans, so called from their patriarch St Francis, a Merchant of Assisi in Italy, were Established by him in the year 1206, & Confirmed by Pope Inocent Third in 1209. They are also called Mendicants, & some times Minorites.

Their Superiors are called Wardens. They follow a particular rule prescribed to them by their founder, & are divided into Conventuals & Observantines; the last were reformed by Bernardine of Sienna in the year 1419, & were called Observantines because they pretend to observe the rule of St Francis more Strictly by going bare-footed and



wearing no Shirts. The manner in which these Friars came into Scotland was as follows. King James 1st having wrote to the Franciscans of Cologne desiring them to send him some of their brethren of the Observantines to Settle in his kingdom, the Vicar-General accordingly sent him brother Cornelius Tirtekon, a Dutchman of great reputation, with Several of his brethren, and after he had settled them in different places of the Country he returned back to Flanders & died at Antwerp.

Their Convent in Dundee was founded by Devorgilla, daughter to Alan, lord of Galloway, & mother to John Baliol King of Scotland. These Friars possessed nothing, the ground upon which their houses Stood only excepted. They were allowed to go Constantly about with Wallets on their Shoulders to beg their Subsistance from well-disposed people, from whence they were called Mendicants, and, from the colour of their wearing Clothes, Gray Friars, their habit being a gray gown with a Cowl, and a rope about their Middle. They went always barefooted.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS—Continued.

Three Elegant Lustres with a great Variety of Ornaments, very Curious, Made of Chrystal, were hung in the  
**1775**  
**November.** West hall of the Toun house, the largest of which holds Sixteen Candles, & the other two twelve each. They cost £150 Str. and are the present of Doctor George Paterson, a Native of the Town who has lately come from the East Indies, where he has acquired a large fortune.

A Commission has come down from London, and passed the Privy Seal of Scotland, Appointing Messrs John Wemyss & Son, Threadmakers in Dundee, to be Threadmakers to His Majesty and Government.

The Revd. Mr Ballantyne, Burgher Minister in this place, gave in his demission to the Associate Presbytre, assembled upon an account of a Misunderstanding betwixt him and his Congregation. The Revd Mr  
**1776**  
**April 4.**

Thomson, Burgher Minister at Rathillet, did the same upon an account of the like nature.

The Plea betwixt the Town Council & the Flesher Trade, which was for Some time before the Lords of Session, was by them decided in favours of the Town Council they therefore, in Consequence of their Sentence, were obliged to remove, &, being Wednesday, they went to the

**August 21.** New Flesh Market, which is Situate near the Shore, at the back of the Large Warehouse, being in Whole a large Oblong, divided in Midst, which makes two Equal Squares, the one Called the Town Market, being that which the members of the Flesher Trade possess, and the other the Country Market, being that which the Country fleshers and others, who are not members of that Corporation in this place, Occupie. It is neat & handsome has walls on the outside nine feet high, & the roof on the inside is Supported by round Stone pillars, and is divided into different Stalls each being separated from another by a Wall Builde of Brick, and has a well at the Eastend which runs out at one of the pillars of that called the Town Market, the water whereof runs through both in order to keep them clean & Sweet. In Short, it is one of the Neatest of its kind in this Nation.

This day the foundation of the Nine Trades Hall begun to be laid in the place where the old Shambles Stood.  
**September 6.** It is to be 72 feet long & 32 feet broad, with the walls 78 feet long & 38 feet broad. In the building without the Walls the Murraygate Street has an Addition to its breadth of 5 feet 4 Inches, & the Seagate has an Addition to its breadth of 2 feet, and the High Street will have an Addition of about 20 feet, being 10 feet of the ground formerly occupied by the Shambles & 10 feet, being the breadth of the house that was built at the Westend of the Shambles & fronted the Cross, so that the Old Shambles was an Oblong Square of about 88 feet Long & 45 feet Broad.

This day the plate of The Trades Hall was laid by Doctor

12. George Paterson, Accompanied by the Corporation

& three Lodges of Masons of this place, in the Order  
& Manner as followeth :—

William Bisset, the Conveener of the Nine Incorporated Trades, Assembled the Deacons and Members belonging to Each, and the Masters of the Three Lodges of Masons having Assembled all the brotherhood, the whole Company Assembled together at the Hospital, and came in procession from it to the place of Building, with Drums beating & a Band of Music.

1. The Incorporations, marching Each by itself behind its Standard, which was Carried behind the Deacon of the Trade by one of the members thereof.

2. St David's Lodge of Free-Masons, in which was Doctor George Paterson who acted Master.

3. The Ancient Lodge.

4. The Ancient Operatives' Lodge. After walking in the greatest order to the place of building, the plate was delivered by James Davidson, Mathematician, who acted as Master of the Operative Lodge, to Mr William Bisset, the Convener of the Incorporations, Who gave it to Doctor George Paterson, who after the usual Ceremonies and an Elegant Speech delivered by him Suitable to the Occasion, deposited the plate under the North West Corner of the Hall, and then the whole returned to Hospital in the same Order as they came. The Whole Ceremony was Conducted with the greatest order and decency.

The Plate has the following Inscription :—

## This Building

Was Erected by the Managers of the General Fund of the Nine Trades of Dundee for the Use of their Corporations.

A.D. 1776.

William Bisset, Conveener.

Alexr. Thain

Thos. Blair

Matt : Bunst

James Ivory

Patk. Will

Andw. Langlands

Jon. Mathers

Robt. Elder

A. Watt

George Wilson, Treasurer.

} Deacons.

This day Came on the Election of Magistrates for this  
 Sept 26. Burgh for the Ensueing Year, when the following  
 Gentlemen were chosen Viz :—

George Maxwell, Esqr of Balmyle Provost.

Mess : Thos. Crichtoun

Willm Chalmers

John Pitcairn

John Christall

} Bailies.

Willm Maxwell, Dean of Gild.

Alexr Riddoch, Treasurer.

James Thomson

James Johnston

Oliver Fairweather

} Old Bailies.

Henry Geekie

Wm Marshall

Jas. Fairweather, jun.

Patrick Stirling

John Guild

} Merchants Councillors.



Patrick Richie	}	Trades' Councillors.
Peter Will, Taylor		
Patk Matthew, Shoemr.		
Patk Maxuell, Councillor to Gild.		
Dav : Myles, Shoremaster.		

Same day Came on the Election of the Convener and Deacons for the Nine Incorporations, when the following were chosen Viz :—

George Paterson, Esqr., Deacon Convener.		
Geo : Mudie. Bakers	}	Deacons.
Thos Blair. Cordiners		
Matth : Buist. Glovers		
Peter Will. Taylors		
Geo : Paterson Esqr. Weavers		
James Mill. Bonnetmakers		
John Mathers. Fleshers		
James Ivory. Hammermen		
Alexr Watt. Walkers.		

This month Sir John Wedderburn, Baronet of Balenden, Erected an Elegant Monument near to the centure of the Houff or Common Burreing Ground in Memory of his wife.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS—Continued.

Being Sabbath came on an Election of Elders in the Established Church here. It was the first I had ever  
 1776  
 Octr 20. seen and had far less of the Solemnity in it that I imagined. I shall give some small account of the way and manner of proceeding in it.

The Worship begun as ordinary by Singing part of a Psalm and then prayer. Then a Sermon was preached Suitable to that occasion, upon 1 Tim. 5 Chap. 6 & 7 Verse, by Dr James Blinshall, who was the parson appointed to ordain them. The persons appointed to be ordained were Seated in the body

of the Church over against the pulpit to the Number of 46, and after Sermon we had a short prayer & Sung part of a psalm, after which he Stood up and observing that the Edicts had been served in due time and that the congregation had been desir'd to give in their objections against any of them if they knew anything not agreeable in their moral Character ; but as there had been none, and that the Session had that day befor Worship met and Constitute himself Moderator, and that they had gone about all the ordinary forms. Then he read the names of those that were to be Chosen, and having done so he call'd them to stand up & put some questons to them. The first was whether they had taken upon them that Office willingly and without grudge ; Second, whether they were all convinced that the Doctrine, Discipline, & form of Church Government of the Church of Scotland as Settled in the Confession of Faith be the Standards of said Church and which is confirm'd by Act of Parliament, and was agreeable to Scripture. The Third, whether they would Execute every part of the Office of Elder ; to all which they gave their assent On Oath by a Bow. After this he set them apart from the rest of the congregation by prayer, After which he addressed them and told them some difficulties they would meet with in the Executing of their office, and to ballance these the honour that they had in it. And then made a Speech to the Congregation, advising them to hold these in the Office of Elder in honour and respect ; and then prayed & Sung part of a Psalm, and dismissed the Congregation with the blessing. The new Elders were then appointed to repair to the Session House there to receive the right hand of Fellowship.

The Sacrament of the Lords Supper being dispensed in this

3. place, it was for the first time administered in St.

Andrew's Church in the Cowgate, so that at this time it is dispensed in 3 Churches, Viz :—The Old and New Churches & St. Andrew's.

The Rev : Dr James Raitt minister of the Nonjourer Congregation in this Toun died in the 88th year of

13. his age he was born the 9th Feby N.S. Ordained a Deacon Octr 1712 & presbyter June 1713, And Advanced to the higher order Sepr 1742, from a Charge in the Country, he was called to Dundee March 1727, by the Episcopal Congregation. The great Length of days with which Heaven had blessed Dr Raitt he spent in the most conseentious manner in the Service of his Lord and Master, by enforcing the Doctrines of his Sacred function with the powerfull perswasion of active and exemplary Virtues, he was a light in the Sanctwary shining out befor men as a bright Luminary pointing out to all his connections the sure way to that bliss which he now Enjoys where the Lord shall be his everlasting light since the days of mourning are happily Ended.

The Sweet remembrance of the just  
Shall florish when he Sleeps in dust.

The Sermon Appointed to be preached Annually on the providence of God. for which a Sum of money was  
Feby 5. left by Capn John Ramsay, the Annual rent of which is to be paid to the preacher of that sermon. He appointed it in memory of God's preserving of him from some imminent designs, which sermon is to be preached by the Ministers of the Presbytry of Dundee by turns, and was begun this day, and preached by Mr James Mill, minister of the Gospel at Kinnaird, as the Eldest minister of the Presbytry, upon the words that the founder (Capn John Ramsay) himself Appointed for the text of the first sermon, Psalm 57. 2 v.

A Malt Kiln up a Closs, South side of the Nethergate, in the fore part of the Night got on fire and was burnt  
1777  
March 26. down but happily no damage was done, but a Steeping of Malt was Lost belonging to A Millar, Brewer.

A fire broke out in the house of James Mackay, Mercht. in  
 29. Couty's Wynd, in the forenoon, but by the fire  
 ingins and the ready assistance was got under  
 before it did any more harm than the Burning of the furniture  
 and other goods in the lower Story where the fire began.

**April 6.** The Congregational or Glassite Church was Opened  
 and divine Worship first performed in it.

This day the Election for the Magistrates of this Town  
 for the Ensuing Year, came on when the following  
 Sept — were Chosen. Viz :—

George Maxwel, Esq. of Balmyle, Provost.

Messrs Wm Maxwel	}	Bailies.
Jas Thomson		
Jas Johnston		
Jon Guild		

Thos Crichton, Dean of Guild.

Dav : Ford, Treasurer.

Alexr Riddoch, Councillor to the Gild.

P. Maxwell, Shoremaster.

Willm Chalmers	}	Old Bailies.
Jon Pitcairn		
Jon Christal		

Same day came on the Election of the Convener & of  
 the Incorporation, when the following were chosen :—

George Mudie, Bakers	}	Deacons.
Robt Brown, Shoemakers		
Aba : Hill, Glovers		
P. Millar, Taylors		
Geo : Paterson Esqr., Weavers		
Jas Milne, Bonnetmakers		
— Mathers, Fleshers		
W. Kinnair, Hammermen		
Jas. Anderson, Walkers		



The Synod of Angus & Mearns Convened here and opened  
 by an Excellent Sermon, preached by Mr Molison,  
**Octor 28.** one of the Ministers of Montrose, their last Moderator ;  
 after which they Met and, having called the Rolls they then  
 proceeded to the Choice of a Moderator, when Mr John Snodgrass,  
 one of the Ministers of Dundee, was Chosen. There being  
 Nothing remarkable to come befor them, they appointed their  
 next Meeting to be at Brechin in April Next, & Dissolved.

The Cross of Dundee was taken Down, and the place where  
 it Stood is now Marked by an Octagon Circle, the  
**Novr 17.** circumference of the Old Cross, and is divided into  
 Eight parts, Conform to the Eight sides of the Cross, and the  
 date of the Old Cross, which was upon the pillar being 1586 is  
 contained in 4 of these.

Being St John's day, the Three Lodges of Free-Masons  
 of this Town, being St David's, the Antient, &  
 Operative, met and went in procession to the English  
**1777**  
**Deer 27.** Chapel here at Eleven o'clock forenoon, and had a  
 Sermon preached to them on that occasion by Dr Paterson,  
 Physician & Minister of the English Chaple in Dunkeld, upon the  
 1st Ver : of the 123 Psalm ; and thereafter they repaired to the  
 Inns to their Dinners. The Night ended by a Very Grand  
 Exhibition of Fireworks.

This Year the Canal was Cut through St Nicholas Rock  
 at the Craig for the keeping of the harbour clean, and the peirs  
 of the ferry for the passage were begun to be rebuilt, and an  
 Arch is to be cast over said Canal.

This Year also the Slaughter Houses for the Free Butchers  
 of this Town were builded. There are Nine of these, & form  
 Two sides of a Square, & the rest is inclosed by a high wall &  
 great gate. They Stand at a very small distance from the  
 common passage or Ferry over the Tay here.

This Year also the High Street was new-paved and made a great deal lower than the former was. As they were taking away the Rubbish & Stones which raised the Street, they came upon some Bodys buried in Stone Coffins, that is to say Coffins Made of Flags set up in the Manner of Coffins.

This year also the Council of Dundee made a purchase of a large house upon the South side of the Street a little to the West of the head of the Vault, which is intended to be taken down and a New Street opened in its place to go down to the Shore for the more conveniency of the publick, but is not opened at the soonest before Whitsunday 1779, by the will of the last proprietor of said house.

The King having granted Dundee on yr request the priviledge of raising two Companys men for the Athol Regt.

1778  
Jany 30.

the Duke, Provost, & Magistrates paraded the town and Enlisted many, with the Drums and Musick &c. ; and after repaired to Townhouse to a treat, and paraded in the Evening, with the three Lodges of Masons, Trades, with their Collours &c, & the windows illuminated, & Bonfires &c. &c.

#### The Account of Dundee

taken from the Edinburgh Dictionary of Arts & Sciences 10 vols.

Dundee, the Alectum or Taiodunum of the Ancients ; a well built, flourishing town in the Shire of Angus or Forfar in Scotland, & ranking in the Burgh Royal Roll, after Edinburgh & Perth. It is seated on the North side of the River Tay, about 8 miles from its mouth, in W. Long. 2.48. N. Lat. 56.26. Its situation is very favourable for Commerce : admitting Large Vessels into its harbour ; and on the key there are three very handsome and convenient warehouses, built in 1756, and also has great conveniences for Shipbuilding, which they carry on to a considerable extent. The houses are all of Stone, generally four Stories high. The market place in the middle of the town,

is a very spacious building, from whence branch out the four principal streets which with several others have lately been well paved. On the South side of the Market-place stands the Town House, an Elegant structure, finished 1738. It contains the Guild hall, the Court Room, a Mason Lodge, finely painted, the Post Office, the Bank, and Vaulted repositories for the Records. On the East End of the Market place, the Trades Corporations have lately Erected a very handsome building. The first flat above the Cellars contains many excellent Shops, and the One above contains Halls for each of the Nine Incorporations, and a Very large and handsome Hall for the whole united, which also Occasionally serves for a theatre. On the West end is a very handsome Chapel for the Church of England, and on the Ground flat of this is many good Shops, besides this are two other Chapels for the Church of England Service, Here are four Churches for the Established Church, one of which, lately Erected, is reckoned one of the most Elegant in the Kingdom. There are also many good Meeting-Houses, for Dissenting parties, some of which are very neat.

Here is a very magnificent Gothic Tower which formerly was part of a venerable & superb building in form of a Cross, but that quarter which joined it to the rest being long since destroyed, it now stands detached by itself. The other three parts which yet remain are now divided into three handsome Churches, and a proposal is now in Agitation for rebuilding the other part again as like the Original as possible, thus to get again perfect the Cross, and join the Tower to its ancient body, and have a very fine Effect, and add a fifth Church to the town, of which it stands much in need, by the rapid increase of its inhabitants, who were supposed to have increased One third betwixt 1760 and 1778. This Superb building was erected by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the first of Scotland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This he did on his return from the third Crusade, (in

which, with 500 of his Countrymen, he had accompanied Richard 1st of England, Anno 1189) in gratitude for his deliverance from several imminent dangers, and particularly by Shipwreck, by which he had nearly perished, but got safe into this place. At the Same time he changed the name of the town from Alecsum to Dei Donum, from which the present name is supposed to be derived ; and under this new name we find it increased considerably under the 13th century. The destruction of part of this fine Cross was by Edward the first of England, the barbarous ravager of Scotland and destroyer of its fine buildings, monuments, and Records. He was so exasperated at the inhabitants for standing out against him, and assisting Wallace, who was his inveterate foe, that he set fire both to the town & the Church. The flames destroyed all but the great tower and a part on the East end, now called the Old Church. This town also suffered much about the middle of last century, for just Six year after it had been taken by Storm by Montrose, it was again besieged in form by General Monk : and altho it made a gallant defence under General Lumsden, it was at last taken.

The Independent Glassite Chapel is an Octagon and is built adjoining to the East side of St Andrews Churchyard.

A new Flesh Market finished in the Eastend, and flesh begun to be Sold therein. This is a neat building divided in the midst, making two Equal Squares of      feet Long and      feet broad, Each of which has a very large Gate of two leaves, and another of equal bigness. Betwixt them in the outside it is all closs stone building excepting the Gates, and the roof in the inside is Supported by round Stone pillars Separated from the others by a Brick wall.

N.B.—This and the following Articles should have come in in order of time befor the last.

The address of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Dundee was presented to His Majesty which he was pleased to receive very graciously.



To the King's most Excellent Majesty.  
Most Gracious Sovereign,

Filled with very grateful Sentiments at the recollection of the many blessings we enjoyed under the mild & benign Government of your Majesty's Royal Progenitors, happy in the continuance and even increase of these blessings under the auspicious reign, we your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Councill of Dundee, beg leave to approach the throne with all humility, and at the same time with that freedom which becomes a people whose well-founded boast is that they are Subjects of a Prince, the Father of his Country, and live under the most perfect of human Governments.

It is with Surprise and Wonder we have seen, that these high and distinguished privileges should have operated in so Strange a Manner on the minds of your Majesty's Subjects in North America: that benignity, clemency, and the most Sacred regard to our glorious Constitution on the part of your Majesty should have been returned by the deluded people of that Country with Clamours & Discord, and that we should now see them in open rebellion, denying the authority of the British Legislature, which has so Effectually exerted itself in their behalf, and Saved them from the inevitable ruin that threatened them.

We cannot forbear to express in the Strongest terms our highest disapprobation of a rebellion so unnatural and unprovoked, and to profess our inviolable attachement to your Majesty's person and Government, and our resolution of acting the part of Loyal and dutifull Subjects on all occasions.

We can assure your Majesty that the Measures adopted in America, evidently with a design to prejudice the Commerce of Great Britain, have not in any perceptible degree injured the Trade of this Town and its Neighbourhood.

It is our sincere and ardent wish that the distractions among your American Subjects may Subside, and peace and

good order, and just dependence upon the Mother Country, be again restored without the further effusion of blood.—But should such pleasing expectations fail, we beg leave to express our approbation of Vigorous and Coercive measures, and our full Conviction that further forbearance and Lenity would be injurious to the honour and destructive of the Interests of every part of the British Empire. And if Such measures are adopted, we pray with unfeigned earnestness that the Supreme Disposer of all may prosper them, and give your Majesty the glory of re-establishing the authority of Great Britain over all her Colonies.

Signed in name and by appointment of the Town Council,  
at Dundee, the 16th October 1775.

PATRICK MAXWELL, Provost.

The Sloop belonging to Ja

7. known by the name of Lord  
mouth of Tay and all the  
perished.

Original document  
destroyed and  
illegible.

The following address of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Manufacturers, Incorporated Trades, and the principal Inhabitants of the Town of Dundee, presented to His Majesty ; which address his Majesty received very graciously :—

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Manufacturers, Incorporated Trades, and principal Inhabitants of the Town of Dundee, highly Sensible of the happiness of our Situation under your mild and most gracious Government, beg leave, in the most respectful manner, to address your Majesty, with the utmost gratitude for the many blessings we enjoy, and Zealous for the preservation of our most Excellent Constitution. It is with pleasure and Admiration we review the wisdom of your Councils ever since your Majesty's Accession to the throne.

Sensible that your Majesty's goodness reached the remotest corner of this extended Empire, it raised our Indignation and Surprize when first we heard of the Ungrateful conduct of many of your American Subjects. We never could have thought that they so soon would have forgot the hand that Saved them, or that they so lately, at the expense of so much blood and treasure, freed from the insults of a Foreign power, and blessed with British freedom would have dared to raise the Standard of Rebellion against your government.

We would still fondly hope that they would yet return to their duty, and spare the further effusion of Blood, but, should they still continue in their obstinacy, we hope more Vigorous Measures will be adopted and continued until they shall appear Sensible of their crimes, content with their just rights, and atone for their offences by their Submission to the Laws of this Kingdom.

While we disapprove of the rebellious conduct of your Majesty's Subjects in America, we are Sorry to think that even some of our own Countrymen, by their practice, rather appear abettors and aiders of their Treason. These, notwithstanding their Specious pretences, we consider as the enemies of their Country, and View their endeavour to raise disturbances amongst us with abhorrence.

It is with pleasure we can Assure your Majesty that our trade hath as yet Suffered nothing by the American Ports being Shut against us.

We are happy under your Majesty's reign, and will most cheerfully, to the Utmost of our power, exert ourselves upon all occasions to support the dignity of the Crown, and the true interest of Great Britain.—Signed by 373.

The Corpse of the late Earl of Strathmore arrived here from London, and lay here untill Saturday the 4th day of May, Whence he was taken away from thence in Grand order, Attended by Mourning & a Number

1776  
Aprile 30.

of other Coaches with Gentlemen, to be Interred in their burying place at Glamis. In person he was Extremely Elegant, and in his Manners uncommonly gracefull. He was affable without Meanness, and Noble without Haughtiness. To his Abilitys as a Scholar the great Lord Chesterfield has given testimony ; as to the clearness of his understanding, the accuracy of his Sentiments, and the perspicuity of his Expressions, all who were honour'd with his acquaintance are ready to declare. With Lord Strathmore this country has lost a most Zealous friend, his Family a most indulgent Master, his children a most affectionate Parent and Able Instructor.

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Karanach King of Piets flys from Agricola to Dundee	..	..
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Poem on Dundee by A. Nicol .. .. .	..	..	..

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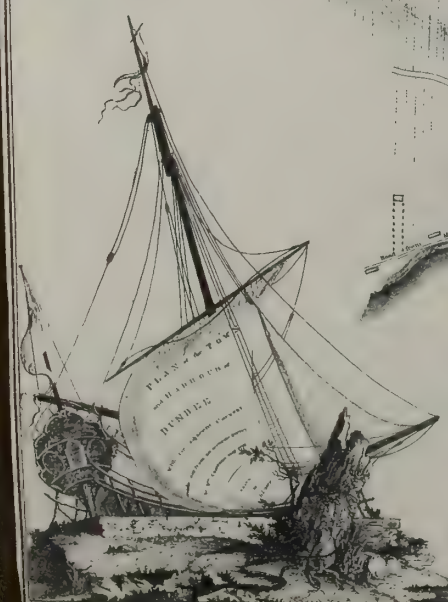
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The Plan of the Town of Dundee  
As it is, and as it will be  
By the Hon. the Provost and Town Council  
of Dundee  
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Scale

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